

'Spying' Argentine boat surrenders UK forces attack military targets near Port Stanley

LONDON. — British forces yesterday attacked Argentine military targets near the Falklands capital of Port Stanley, and two Sea Harrier jets fired on an Argentine fishing boat, the Defence Ministry said. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

The ministry earlier had refused to confirm or deny an Argentine claim that British forces were repelled in a 50-minute air-and-sea assault on Port Stanley and Port Darwin, 64 kilometres to the southwest.

In a later brief statement, ministry spokesman Ian McDonald said the British task force "attacked military targets in the vicinity of the Port Stanley airfield," which has been hit repeatedly by both Vulcan long-range bombers and Sea Harrier fighters.

"We have a report that an Argentine aircraft approached Port Stanley, but turned away in the face of action by the task group," McDonald said.

He said the two Sea Harriers were on patrol, "well within" the British-imposed war zone around the islands, when they fired on an Argentine fishing vessel because "we had reason to believe she was involved in surveillance."

The vessel was named Narwal and had been shadowing the task force for some days, McDonald said. Indications were that the vessel "surrendered and is now awaiting a Royal Navy boarding party."

He noted that Britain had warned on April 28 when it imposed a 200 nautical mile total air and sea blockade around the Falklands that

any ship, military or civilian, in the zone without British approval "would be liable to attack by British forces."

Several hours after it announced the British attack on the Falklands, Argentina said a British Harrier jet had sunk an Argentine fishing vessel south of Port Stanley.

The official news agency Telam quoted naval sources as saying the 35 crewmen aboard the vessel had abandoned ship and said the Harrier came back to strafe the lifeboats after the first attack. The sources said several of the crew had been seriously wounded in the attack.

An Argentine troop-carrying Puma helicopter was shot down during an air battle over the Falkland Islands yesterday, correspondents with the British task force reported last night. The Puma can carry 16 combat troops.

Amid the new reports of military action, diplomatic efforts to resolve the Falklands crisis continued at the UN.

Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Roa called on Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at his New York home and a UN spokesman told reporters: "The process of clarification is moving forward."

In what appeared to be a change of emphasis in the Argentine negotiating position, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said yesterday his government would not insist that Britain recognize Argentina's sovereignty over the Falklands before negotiating a cease fire. (AP, Reuters).

Iran forces closing in on strategic port city

BEIRUT (UPI). — Iran yesterday said its troops stood within five kilometres of the strategic port city of Khorramshahr, the only major Iranian city held by Iraq in the 20th month of the Gulf war and the main target of Iraq's 10-day-old "Operation Jerusalem."

Teheran Radio said the heavily defended city was surrounded on all sides and might fall to the advancing Iranians before the day was out. Earlier in the day, Iraq said its forces were in full control of Khorramshahr, an oil-rich Khuzestan province. But Baghdad, which withdrew some of its troops on Saturday to reinforce defences nearer to Khorramshahr, made no mention of the city in its evening military bulletin.

The Iraqi bulletin said fighting centred west of the Karun river where Iraq claims to have encircled Iranian troops who crossed the river on the first day of the operation so named to mark the importance Iran places on the offensive.

Khorramshahr fell to Iraq early in

the war, originally expected to last only a few weeks. It stands on the Shatt al-Arab waterway over which Iraq claims sovereignty.

Iran said yesterday that its forces had taken the town of Jufair, about 50 kilometres southwest of Ahwaz. On Saturday it announced the capture of two other towns in the area, Hamid and Hoveyze.

If the Iranian reports are confirmed, it would mean that Iran now holds all the towns of any significance in the triangle of land west of Ahwaz from which the Iraqis Saturday said they were withdrawing to the border.

In Teheran, meanwhile, the Syrian embassy was totally destroyed in a car-bomb attack yesterday morning. No embassy personnel were in the building at the time, according to reports from Teheran, but several passersby are reported to have been injured.

Syria has been Iran's staunchest ally in the war, and yesterday's explosion was blamed on Iraqi agents.

Cairo talks seen heralding end of Arab-Egyptian rift

CAIRO. — President Hosni Mubarak conferred yesterday with the Sultan of Oman on prospects for Egyptian reconciliation with the rest of the Arab world now that the Sinai has been recovered from Israel.

The meeting with Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, who arrived on Saturday on a four-day visit, has been acclaimed in Cairo as a possible turning point in Egypt's three-year-old estrangement from most of the Arab world.

Oman, along with Sudan and Somali, were the only Arab states to retain ties with Egypt when the others broke relations because of the 1979 peace treaty with Israel. Qaboos had not visited Egypt since that time, however, and his ar-

rival now has been described as part of the reconciliation process.

Egyptian leaders believe that an increasing number of Arab countries are coming to view that the return of Sinai vindicated Egypt's peace policy and served as a model for other Arab states.

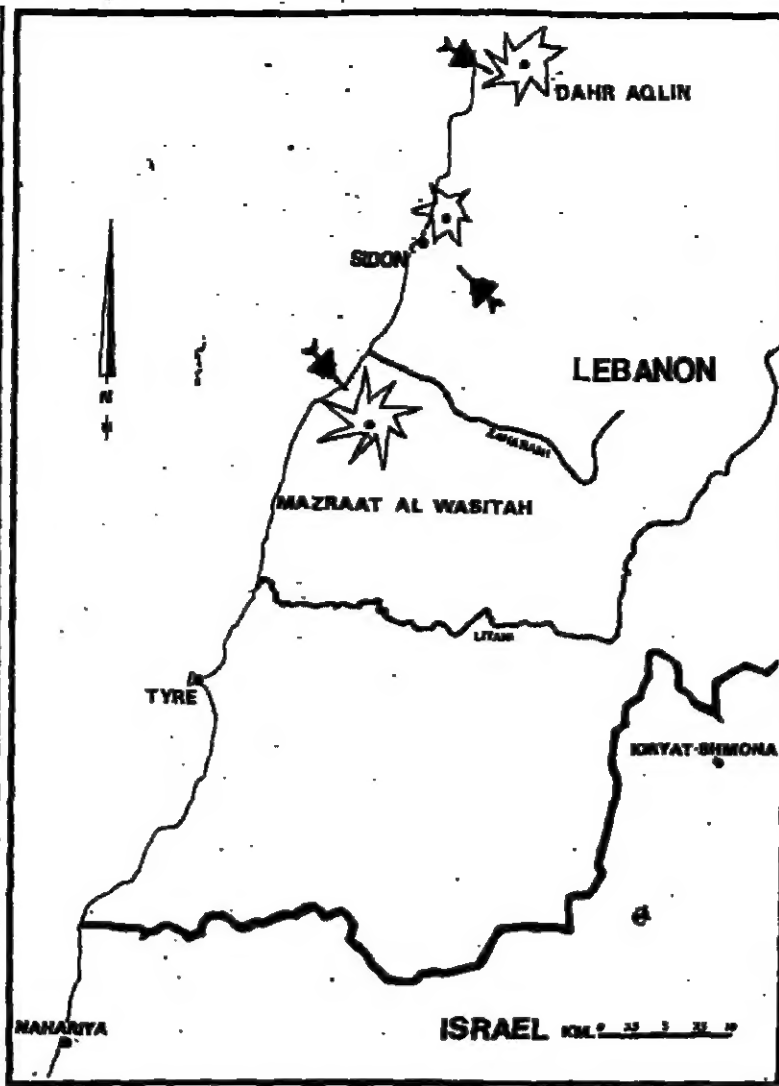
"We have not yet reached the stage of a formal restoration of relations," Mubarak's chief foreign policy aide, Omani El-Baz, stressed. "We are focusing now on improving the climate of relations between Egypt and the Arab countries."

Meanwhile, the government-controlled Egyptian press reported yesterday that the Jordanian Minister of Religious Endowments had met with his Egyptian counterpart during a brief stopover in Cairo — the first publicly announced meeting in three years between a top Egyptian official and a representative of one of the Arab states opposed to the peace treaty.

The press also reported a new air route linking Cairo and the Jordanian port of Akaba would open soon, and that Iraqi Airways would resume regular flights to and from Cairo as of today.

Iraq led the 1978 Arab summit meeting in Baghdad that imposed an economic boycott of Egypt and sought to isolate it from the rest of the Arabs. But Iraq has become increasingly dependent on Egypt as a source of arms for its war against Iran.

Egyptian officials repeatedly have said Egypt will not stand by idly if the Iran-Iraq war threatens the security of the Persian Gulf or Arabian Peninsula, and this was repeated by El-Baz yesterday. (Reuters, UPI, AP)



Cabinet repeats: Talks must be in Jerusalem

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

On the eve of a U.S. effort to arrange for a resumption of the autonomy talks, the cabinet yesterday lined up firmly behind Prime Minister Menachem Begin's insistence that Jerusalem must be one of the venues for the talks. Doubts which had been expressed privately over the need to force a confrontation with Egypt on this issue were not voiced at the cabinet, and the premier's position was endorsed unanimously.

"It is self-understood," the cabinet communiqué declared, "that these negotiations will take place in the capitals of the three participating nations, namely Jerusalem, Cairo and Washington... it is inconceivable that Israel would agree to boycott Jerusalem."

The statement coincided by design with the arrival here yesterday of U.S. emissary Richard Fairbanks, whose mission is to arrange for a resumption of the long-stalled autonomy talks. Fairbanks is to meet with Begin, and separately with senior ministers, today, and will fly on to Cairo later in the week.

Egypt argues that Jerusalem cannot serve as a venue for the autonomy talks because the future of the city is itself an issue in these talks.

Israel rejects this argument contending that (1) Jerusalem is not an issue in the autonomy talks, only in the talks on the "final status;" and (2) even if in Egypt's view Jerusalem is an issue, the "boycott" of the city as a venue is a non sequitur.

Nevertheless, over the past three years of sporadic negotiations Israel did in fact tacitly acquiesce in Egypt's "boycott." The talks, when in Israel, were held in Herzliya or Tel Aviv.

But government spokesmen maintained yesterday that if there had been a hardening of the Israeli position, it was caused by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's refusal earlier this year to include Jerusalem in his planned state visit.

Treasury may be giving in on wage supplement issue

Post Economic Reporter

The Treasury, which has refused to continue paying the IS425 monthly wage-erosion supplement in the public sector since March, indicated yesterday that it may yield on the issue.

The government said it will "give the continuation of this allowance favourable consideration" in a statement issued after a meeting between Treasury Director-General Ezra Sadan and Israel Kessar, the

head of the Histadrut's trade union department.

The Treasury prefers to call the continued payment of the IS425 a month — the equivalent, in the public sector, of a 5 per cent increment in addition to the usual cost-of-living allowance — an advance on wage increases expected in new contracts due to be signed soon in both the private and public sectors.

The Treasury's apparent agreement to continue paying the IS425 monthly "erosion increment" beyond January-March, for which it was originally agreed, follows the announcement last week by Eliahu Hurvitz, president of the Manufacturers' Association, that private employers and the Histadrut have virtually reached agreement on the new wage contracts.

The announcement of the agreement came a day after Finance Minister Yoram Aridor left for a visit to the U.S. The government has traditionally gone along with wage agreements reached between the private employers and the Histadrut. But shortly before Aridor's departure, there were signs that the Treasury intended to break with this convention and play a

proposal that Israel insist on a Jerusalem-first headline was made yesterday by Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, but it won no support in the cabinet.

There was unanimous rejection by the ministers of the idea that the negotiations be held at a "neutral" site. Yosef Burg, the chief autonomy negotiator, explained in an interview later that neutral sites were a device resorted to by nations at war "and we are not at war with either America or Egypt."

Begin asserted at the cabinet meeting that if Egypt continued to balk over Jerusalem the "responsibility" for the lack of negotiations would fall on Egypt. Israel, he said, would stand firm in its position, "and if the talks are delayed for a few months — then too bad." In the end, the premier said, the Egyptians would come round.

Solidarity urges strike on Thursday

WARSAW (AP). — "Radio Solidarity" yesterday called on Polish citizens to stage a 15-minute protest strike Thursday to mark the five-month anniversary of martial law.

The broadcast was drowned out by loud music after 41 seconds on the air.

The radio, saying it was speaking in the name of Warsaw Solidarity chief Zbigniew Bujak, who has evaded arrest, and others also appealed to Poles to stop walking or driving on the streets and to blow car horns and other "acoustic signals" for one minute Thursday. (Earlier Story Page 4)

PLO shells Galilee after IAF air strikes

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel Air Force jets yesterday bombed and rocketed terrorist bases, artillery positions, tanks and other armoured vehicles along the hilly woodland of the Lebanese coast, and the terrorists responded by showering the Western and Eastern Galilee with Katyusha rockets and shell-fire.

No casualties were reported in Israel, and Galilee residents spent the night in shelters.

The cabinet is expected to convene this morning to discuss the terrorist shelling.

Yesterday's attack was the second the Air Force carried out against terrorist bases in Southern Lebanon since the cease-fire last July 24. But it followed some 130 terrorist attacks inside Israel, the IDF spokesman reported yesterday.

There were no signs there would now be a halt to the hostilities, however. According to Arab news reports, the Palestine Liberation Organization had decided to retaliate, and yesterday's shelling was carried out by several of its member organizations.

The Palestinians did not retaliate after the previous attack on April 21, despite pressure from some radical organizations, apparently because moderate Arab nations

pressed them to show restraint so as not to give Israel a pretext to invade South Lebanon or delay its pullout from Sinai. Yesterday's shelling, which continued into the night, showed however that this time they were bent on hitting back.

The IDF spokesman and the terrorists gave different accounts on the number of bases attacked.

According to the IDF, three bases were hit:

- Dahr Aglin, a training base some five kilometres south of Damour. The path to its buildings, which are situated among trees, was guarded by a roadblock and two trucks on which heavy machine guns were mounted.

- Mazra'at al-Wasitah, a Falah operational base some five km. south of the Zaharani estuary. The base is situated in a hilly area and contained ammunition dumps and bunkers.

- Two 100mm artillery pieces situated at the extremities of Sidon. A truck with a heavy machine gun on it was parked nearby. Each of the two artillery pieces has a range of 21 km.

The PLO claimed in Beirut that at least 12 of its bases were bombed and rocketed along the 30 km.

stretch from the banana-raising town of Damour to the oil-refining town of Zaharani.

The planes reportedly struck in waves at 3:55 p.m. Although the closest target to Beirut was some 23 km. to the south, the explosions echoed throughout the Lebanese capital and black smoke was seen billowing over the distant hills.

According to an Associated Press report from Beirut, terrorist patrols dashed to seaside posts in trucks mounted with anti-aircraft guns. Syrian soldiers took up rooftop positions in various parts of the city as the planes circled overhead to dive for bombing runs around Damour.

Beirut was not bombed and thousands of sunbathers and afternoon strollers reportedly jammed the city's beaches unruffled by the continuing crack of anti-aircraft fire.

On the road outside Damour, however, people returning from Sunday outings jumped from their cars into roadside ditches, as waves after waves of delta-winged IAF jets swept over the city and as Palestinians blanketed the area with thick camouflage smoke, UPI reported.

An AP reporter who rushed to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Airport staff threatening to start observing Sabbath

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The staff committees at Ben Gurion Airport yesterday threatened to close it on Saturdays and Jewish holidays if the government implements its plan to ground El Al on Thursdays.

The warning was issued following a two-hour meeting among representatives of the workers in the Israel Airport Authority, El Al, the airline refuellers, the customs, Maman air freight warehouses and the Communications Ministry.

The staff committees' announcement suggests no action will be taken before August, when the three-month period the cabinet granted El Al for reorganization will elapse and the planes are to be grounded.

But a moderate participant in yesterday's meeting sensed pressure to take more immediate action. He said the workers were restrained

partly because they did not want to jeopardize their appeal to the High Court of Justice concerning the proposed Saturday shut-down of El Al which comes up today, and partly because they did not want to lose the public's support. However, the source added, he believed the workers may strike on Saturday to give the government a taste of the medicine they are preparing.

Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal Party Simha Ehrlich said that in the event of a clash over El Al between the religious law and the interests of the state, the latter must take preference. He was speaking in Tel Aviv to the national conference of the international B'nai B'rith organization.

He said he doubted the nation could stand a large-scale secular-religious clash coming so soon after the trauma of the evacuation of Sinai.

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ISRAEL MUSEUM, Jerusalem
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Edited by A. Kaufman
and E. Shecher
on Wed., May 12, at 8 p.m.
Hosting Interviews: Rabbi Adin
Steinmetz by Wim Van Leer.
Martin Wajl by David Twersky.
Feature: "Forthcoming" with
editor David Rosenberg and
author Mark Mirsky.
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Nevisky.
Multimedia: by Barry Sheridan,
Rosa Jacobson and Doron Lyne.
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Tickets: Members IS 55, Students: IS
40.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
AMSTERDAM	10-13	15	Clear
BRUSSELS	10-13	15	Clear
CHICAGO	10-13	15	Clear
COPTENHAGEN	10-13	15	Clear
FRANKFURT	10-13	15	Clear
GENEVA	10-13	15	Clear
Helsinki	10-13	15	Clear
HONG KONG	22-27	21	Clear
Johannesburg	10-13	15	Clear
LONDON	10-13	15	Clear
MADRID	10-13	15	Clear
MONTREAL	10-13	15	Clear
NEW YORK	10-13	15	Clear
OSLO	10-13	15	Clear
PARIS	10-13	15	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	10-13	15	Clear
SAO PAULO	10-13	15	Clear
STOCKHOLM	10-13	15	Clear
TOKYO	10-13	15	Clear
TORONTO	10-13	15	Clear
ZURICH	10-13	15	Clear

* For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear, danger of flooding in the Negev.

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Jerusalem	13-20	15	Clear
Golan	13-20	15	Clear
Nahariya	13-20	15	Clear
Safed	13-20	15	Clear
Haifa Port	13-20	15	Clear
Tiberias	13-20	15	Clear
Nazareth	13-20	15	Clear
Afula	13-20	15	Clear
Sharon	13-20	15	Clear
Tel Aviv	13-20	15	Clear
B-G Airport	13-20	15	Clear
Jericho	13-20	15	Clear
Beersheva	13-20	15	Clear
Eilat	13-20	15	Clear

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Sallie Lewis, wife of the U.S. ambassador, will be guest speaker at a meeting of the WIZO English-speaking circle in Haifa, Manchester House, 50 Rehov Moriah, at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow.

Ian Wilson, the Australian Minister for Home Affairs and Environment in Canberra, has appointed Jonathan Chissick a member of the Australian Film Commission. Mr. Chissick is general manager, films and marketing, for Hoyts Theatres Ltd., and previously held several senior positions with United Artists in the U.S., Israel, the UK and Australia. (Communicated)

The Renee Lang Chair in Humanities Studies was dedicated yesterday at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in a ceremony presided over by Rector Raphael Mechoulam, in the presence of Prof. Renee Lang of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The inaugural lecture was delivered by Prof. Ruth Nevo.

The Wajnberg-Goldhecht Room for Archaeological Exhibits, and the Yechiel Szaif-Esther and Jacob Pzedrowek Prize were dedicated yesterday at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in a ceremony presided over by university vice-president Bernard Cherrick in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. P. Wajnberg (Brussels), Mr. and Mrs. B. Fridan (Brussels) and Mrs. Esther Szaif (Israel).

The Aharon Katzir English-speaking lodge will meet tonight at 8 at the B'nai B'rith building, 10 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv. The public is invited.

Retired jurist named to head amnesty panel

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim yesterday appointed former Supreme Court Justice Zvi Berenson to chair the committee on pardons, following last week's cabinet decision to go ahead with a limited pardon of prisoners to mark Jerusalem unification day. Nissim also appointed to the committee former judges Meir Rubin and Mas Chernobilsky, former MKs Haim Meguri-Cohen, Sarah Stern-Kattan and Diab Abed, and Aluf-Mishne (Res.) Ben-Zion Farhi and Sgan-Aluf (Res.) Uzi Mor. Nissim asked the committee to conclude its deliberations as swiftly as possible.

R&D. — Prof. Ezra Galun, a plant geneticist at the Weizmann Institute, has been named chairman of the National Council for Research and Development.

BRACHA BARRY (BERTHA E. BARRY)

from Silverspring, Mass., U.S.A.
now residing in Naveh Sha'an, Haifa

wishes to express her deep sorrow at the loss of her:
Oldest sister.

FANNIE COOPER

Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A.

Son-in-Law, and Grand-nephew.

GIDEON LENEMAN

L.A. California, U.S.A.

Grand-nephew.

Prof. ROBERT SILBERGLIED (Bobbie)

May we all look to a brighter future for the coming generations, and towards peace on earth and good will among people.

In their memory, I pledge: \$1,000.00 to Yad Vashem
\$1,000.00 to Israel Defense Fund
\$1,000.00 to Asaf Harofeh Hospital, Israel

HOME NEWS

Give us more support, Shamir urges Uruguayan

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Reporter

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday asked Uruguay to increase its support for Israel in international forums, including the UN. In talks with visiting Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislau Otero Valdes, Shamir outlined Israel's problems in the post-Sinai withdrawal era, including the turmoil in Lebanon and the continuing struggle against the PLO. Shamir stressed that Israel now seeks agreement on the autonomy scheme for the West Bank and Gaza to consolidate and expand the peace treaty with Egypt.

Otero, Foreign Ministry sources said, expressed his country's "warm friendship" for Israel and its "concern" over the Middle East situation.

He noted Uruguay's early support for the Camp David agreements and his country's participation in the MFO.

Today, Israel and Uruguay are due to sign a communications agreement and Otero will meet with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Shamir, for a second working meeting dealing with bilateral relations. He will also call on President Navon.

The Israeli Committee of Solidarity with Political Prisoners in Uruguay yesterday staged a protest to the government against the welcome extended to Otero. The committee said that there are thousands of political prisoners in Uruguay and that some of the persecution of opponents of the regime has had anti-Semitic overtones.

Telem expecting call to join coalition

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Telem sources told The Jerusalem Post last night they expect to be officially invited by the government to join the coalition "any day now."

The subject would formally come up on the small two-man faction's agenda at the end of this month, when the Telem secretariat is due to discuss the party's future and its stand on joining the coalition.

The 120-member Telem council would probably be convened some time later to formulate decisions

regarding the party's possible entry into the coalition, party sources said.

Telem had talks with the government on joining the coalition before the Knesset's last recess. However, it was decided to put the matter off until after the withdrawal from Sinai was completed.

MK Mordechai Ben-Porat is seen as ready to join the government, while some Telem sources report MK Yigael Hurvitz is still undecided. It is said, however, that if the government's terms are suitable the party would probably agree to join the coalition.

WAGE SUPPLEMENTS

(Continued from Page One)

more decisive and active role in the wage negotiations.

The Histadrut sees yesterday's Treasury announcement as an agreement to go on paying the IS425 monthly increment — a decision that will avert work stoppages in the public sector threatened by the trade unions.

Kessar said after yesterday's meeting that a formula is needed to enable the government to reward public sector employees for added efficiency and productivity, despite the difficulty of measuring productivity increases in the public sector. Kessar added that the Histadrut

and the Treasury still differ on this issue, with the Treasury opposing the application of the average productivity rise in the economy as a whole to the public sector.

The latest developments on the wage front indicate that the Treasury is falling into line with the outlines of the agreement reached between the private employers and the Histadrut. The agreement's main innovation is the proposed payment of the cost of living allowance on a sliding scale, pegged between 80 and 90 per cent of the rate of inflation, and varying with it. The Histadrut wants the same rules to apply in the public sector.

Can't wed except behind bars, judge says

By JEFFREY HELLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Udi Adiv, 35, the ex-1973 PLO participant who was sentenced to 17 years in prison for organizing a Syrian-sponsored spy ring, cannot wed outside prison, a district court judge ruled yesterday.

"Prison authorities view Adiv as a danger to the security of the state who shouldn't be left unguarded for even an hour," Judge Ya'acov Maltz said. However, he raised the possibility that Adiv might be allowed to consummate his marriage in jail.

Adiv, prison authorities told the court, is a member of the "democratic front" — a group of prisoners on Ramat Prison who are supporters of the radical Palestinian "democratic front."

The former GAN Shmuel kibbutznik was convicted in March 1973 of organizing, on behalf of Syrian military intelligence, an espionage and sabotage ring with the aim of overthrowing the Israeli government.

He was wed once behind prison walls, but was not allowed to consummate the marriage. Adiv and his first wife were divorced in 1978.

For the last few months, he has petitioned various authorities to allow him to marry his new fiancée and consummate the marriage at her Lod home.

Judge Maltz said that it is important to start a family in Israel. But Adiv identifies with terror organizations whose aim is to destroy those families, and as such, cannot be released on leave, said the judge.

Maltz, however, noted that Jewish tradition calls for the consummation of a marriage, and asked Prisons Commissioner Mordechai Wertheimer to check if it is possible to allow Adiv and his bride a few hours alone in the jail after their marriage.

A Prisons Authority spokesman said Wertheimer would look into the question.

ARRIVALS

The following guests have arrived for the annual meeting of the Weizmann Institute's Board of Governors, taking place this week in Rehovot: Board Chairman Lord St. John of Brompton, Mrs. Martha Lash, from Belgium; Mr. H. Thomas Beck, Mr. Morris Beklin, Mr. Jacob Hendel, Mr. Y. Leshbaum, Mr. Morris Karmar, Mr. Murray B. Koffler, Mr. Leo Perle and Mr. Isidore C. Pollack from Canada; Prof. Angel Fairbrother from Chile; Prof. Aaron Brodsky, Mr. Henri Glashow, Mr. Maurice Goldschlager, Prof. Francois Gros, Mr. Hermann Mayer and Mr. Jacques Wormser from France; Dr. J. Pomerance from Monaco; Mr. Yehuda Asim and Dr. Velt Wyler from Switzerland; Mr. David Frost, Mr. Derrick Kleiman, Mr. Peter Kleiman, Sir Hans Kornberg, Mr. Barnett Shine, The Hon. David Sieff and Sir Siegmund Warburg from the United Kingdom; Mr. Amnon Barnea, Mr. Albert Blüder, Mr. Paul Baran, Mrs. Harriet Brady, Mr. Norman Cohen, Mr. Charles M. Diker, Prof. Gerald Estrin, Mr. Henry Everett, Mr. David Ginsburg, Mr. Daniel Hontigman, Mr. Morris L. Levinson, Mr. Charles W. Lubin, Mr. Arnold R. Meyer, Mr. Harold L. Perlmutter, Mr. Jerome A. Siegel, Mr. Stephen L. Stulman, Mr. Maurice Weiss and Prof. Alejandro Zaffaroni from the U.S.A.

From the U.S.A.: Prof. Loren Baritz, Prof. Albert Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. Chander, Mr. William Cunniff, Mrs. Diana Cunniff, Edith and Henry Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Gallanter, Mr. Louis Golden, Mr. Benjamin Mead, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Perry, Dr. Ramona Prins and son, Mr. and Mrs. H.B. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Stein, Mr. and Mrs. Robert St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Strohbach, From South Africa: Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Raphael, From England: Prof. and Mrs. E.D. Fisher, Mr. Derrick Kleiman, Mr. S.D. Miller, Dr. David Sala, From France: Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Golan, Dr. Edmond Lisle, Mr. Marcel Stourdes, From West Germany: Prof. Helmut Becker, Mr. Gerhard Sussmang, All to attend the tenth meeting of the Board of Governors of Haifa University.

Mrs. Annette Dulzin from Australia as guest of the Jewish community of Perth, the students of N.S.W. University of Sydney and WZOO, on the occasion of Yom Ha'atzmaut celebrations.



Admiral Thomas Hayward (left), the U.S. chief of naval operations, salutes an Israeli Navy honour guard on his way into Navy headquarters yesterday, accompanied by Aluf Ze'ev Almog, the commander of the Israeli Navy. Hayward arrived in Israel late Saturday for an official four-day visit, during which he will meet with Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan and Aluf David Ivri, commander of Air Force. Hayward will also tour Navy and Air Force bases throughout Israel. (IDF photo)

Yadin to boycott state burial of 'Bar-Kochba warriors'

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prof. Yigael Yadin, the archaeologist who found the remains of 19 skeletons presumed to be of Bar-Kochba's warriors in Nahal Hever by the Dead Sea in 1960, yesterday announced he will boycott the state funeral for the remains due to be held tomorrow morning at the site.

Speaking on Israel Radio, Yadin said that Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren wants to turn the event into a demonstration against "the grave-robbing archaeologists."

Yadin was referring to Goren's leadership last summer of the ultra-Orthodox campaign to halt the archaeological dig in Jerusalem's City of David, on the grounds that the archaeologists were desecrating an ancient Jewish cemetery. Goren also blamed Yadin, other archaeologists and pathologists with

responsibility for delay in burying the bones found in the Dead Sea area and of losing a large number of skeletons.

Yadin criticized the great expense involved in bulldozing paths and ferrying guests and soldiers by helicopter for Tuesday's ceremony. Moshe Shamir, chairman of the Tamar regional council, which includes the Dead Sea area, yesterday cabled Prime Minister Menachem Begin asking him to postpone the ceremony on the grounds that the funeral site and the various construction efforts around it had not been approved by state and local planning and development bodies, "as is required by law."

MK Yossi Sarid yesterday called upon Labour MKs to boycott the ceremony, which he termed a "dubious and wasteful spectacle" geared to aggrandizing only Goren and Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

IAF AIR STRIKES

(Continued from Page One)

Damour when the 90-minute assault started said the PLO shot at the jets with anti-aircraft cannon as the planes screamed across their targets and then swayed and dipped in the distance, making tight turns to return for second and third runs.

Missiles on the hills over Damour said planes made at least five passes. The planes also dropped bombs with delayed-action fuses, a report from Beirut said. One went off about 30 minutes after the jets vanished and the second almost two hours after the planes had gone.

Lebanon's state radio said SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles were fired at the planes, but the IDF spokesman could not confirm the report. The jets were however seen in pairs over the hills dropping heat-emitting devices designed to distract surface-to-air missiles that zero in on the jets' exhaust gases.

Two Syrian MiGs reportedly scrambled, but no contact was made. During the previous April 21 attack, the IAF downed two Syrian MiG-23s.

Dozens of ambulances were seen racing towards Beirut. An initial PLO report said five people were killed and 12 injured.

Beirut International Airport, which had closed during the attack, reopened at 6:30 p.m. and commercial flights left in quick succession.

The shelling of Western Galilee and the Galilee Panhandle began at 5:15 p.m. The first shells to land were fired from terrorist fortifications in the Nabatie heights, but soon the firing spread along the entire border as various terrorist groups opened up with 130mm artillery pieces and an estimated 100 Katyusha rockets.

Residents rushed to shelter as jeeps went through towns and settlements warning the population to take cover. Later residents went home to pick up mattresses, food, radios and televisions to spend the night underground or in reinforced security rooms.

Volunteers, doctors and nurses rushed to the Magen David Adom station in Kiryat Shmona, but by last night there were no reports of casualties. The only damage reported was from several brush fires set off by the shelling.

Targets in southern Lebanon controlled by Christian forces commander Major Sa'ad Haddad were also attacked. The IDF spokesman did not report where enemy shells hit, so as "not to help the enemy aim better."

The IDF did not return the artillery fire so as not to escalate the clashes, but the IAF planes did attack the anti-aircraft batteries which fired at them.

Yesterday's IAF attack had been ordered by the government because

"terrorist organizations had, during the past days, repeatedly and severely violated the cease-fire agreement," the IDF spokesman announced.

An aid to Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said a major consideration in the attack was the laying of several anti-vehicle mines on the "pistol road to Haifa" (Dov'ot Ha-Golan Heights). The mines were laid by three terrorists last Thursday and their tracks led to Sheba's in Lebanon. "This was no incident in Haddad's territory, but in Israeli proper," the aide said.

The IDF spokesman recalled that between July 24, 1981, when the cessation of hostilities agreement was worked out through U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib, terrorists had perpetrated some 130 attacks — in Israel proper, Judea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip and abroad.

Seventeen people had been killed and 236 injured — Israelis, tourists and residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district, the spokesman reported. Since the last Israeli raid on April 21 there were 23 terrorist attacks in which an IDF soldier, a civilian, a boy and a girl were injured. Five children and nine adults residing in the administered territories were also injured by terrorist activities, the spokesman added.

Post Diplomatic Correspondent adds:

The U.S. Embassy said it had been "in contact with the Israeli government" last evening.

Today Secretary of State Alexander Haig's special autonomy emissary, Richard Fairbanks, is to meet with Premier Menachem Begin and with several senior ministers. U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis will be accompanying Fairbanks and they will no doubt discuss developments in the north with the Israeli leaders.

11 lives lost in feuding in Tripoli

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Eleven people were killed and 50 wounded in gunbattles yesterday between rival groups in the north Lebanese port of Tripoli, security sources said.

Shelling and intermittent shooting between the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Front and the anti-Syrian Popular Resistance organisation were continuing, they added.

TRACY HYMAN

Mum, Dad, Andrew, Robert, Grandma and all the family send their love and wish you a happy and healthy future on your twenty-first birthday.

WHO meeting yields Israel some 'pleasant surprises'

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Arab bloc suffered a bigger setback at the current World Health Organization assembly in Geneva than at any time since 1967, Health Minister Eliezer Shostak told The Jerusalem Post last night.

Shostak, who came back on Friday from the annual assembly of the WHO, said that the black African states' rejection of Arab pressures to gang up against Israel was one of a number of what he called "pleasant surprises."

Heads of English-speaking delegations from black Africa told him "we are not only fed up; we are disgusted with the way the Arabs want to run things here." The Africans were explaining their decision to foil an Arab plan to expel Israel from the WHO, followed by an alternative plan to deny Israel WHO services and assistance.

Shostak told The Post: "I got another pleasant surprise when the leader of the European Community caucus came to me and told me the Ten had decided to walk out of the session if the Arab bloc tabled a motion denying aid to Israel, and to announce it would leave Geneva if such a motion were put to the vote."

He said the U.S. delegation had promptly agreed, at his request, to announce on the assembly's opening day that it would cease to attend if moves were taken to penalize Israel. This is in line with a Senate decision.

Shostak said he could not believe his eyes when an Independence Day reception held by the Israeli delegation drew over 500 guests, led by the Senegalese president of the WHO assembly and his entire delegation. All the delegations from black Africa attended, as well as from India, Turkey, Malta, Greece, Japan and Latin America.

Shostak said he enjoyed close cooperation with the Egyptian WHO delegation throughout. He concluded arrangements for the Egyptian Health Minister to visit Israel shortly and for his own return visit to Egypt to discuss cooperation projects, Shostak said.

President to get raise, C-o-L linkage

Post Economic Reporter

The Knesset Finance Committee yesterday decided to raise the president's monthly salary from IS10,500 to IS25,000. The last time his salary was raised was in April 1981.

The committee decided on the increase after comparing the president's salary to that of the prime

minister (IS21,600 after taxes). Until now the president's salary, which is exempt from income tax, has been adjusted annually; but from now on it will be increased according to the monthly cost-of-living adjustment and further adjusted every April 1 according to the increase of the average national gross wage.

Navon urges settlers: Forget about Yamit

NETIV HA'ASARA (Itim). — President Yitzhak Navon yesterday made an impassioned plea to teachers and parents here not to educate their children that it is their duty to return to the Yamit region, now returned to Egypt.

The settlement, now in the Besor region, is made up of former residents of Yamit. The president said that rafiah and Yamit are things of the past and that Israel must look to the future.

After visiting Netiv Ha'Asara the president participated in a ceremony dedicating Moshav Dekel, also settled by former Yamit area residents.

Orthodox protesters stop cricket match

Post Sports Reporter

A thousand ultra-Orthodox demonstrators prevented a National League cricket match between the Ashdod A club and Petah Tikva Gymkhana from taking place on Saturday in Ashdod. The protesters, claiming desecration of the Sabbath, prevented even a single ball from being bowled, when they invaded the pitch en masse.

Police admitted the cricketers' right to play in a public park, but persuaded them to take an early lunch in the interest of public order.

TEACHERS. — Thirty-five mathematics teachers from high schools in Hebron, Ramallah and Bethlehem have just completed a seven-week course — the first of its kind for teachers from the area — at the Weizmann Institute of Science.

הגות תל אביב

THE TEL AVIV FESTIVAL

TODAY AT THE FESTIVAL

8.00 p.m. —	Kiryat Ono Youth Orchestra
8.00 p.m. —	Gan Hagila, Jaffa
8.00 p.m. —	Symphony of Ben Gurion
8.00 p.m. —	The Wandering Museum
8.30 p.m. —	Tel Aviv Museum
8.30 p.m. —	Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra
8.30 p.m. —	Mann Auditorium
8.30 p.m. —	Dance Workshop of the Rina Schenfeld Dance Theatre: "Days and Other Shores" Tel Aviv Museum
10.00 p.m. —	"She Dances Alone" (movie) Tel Aviv Museum

TOMORROW AT THE FESTIVAL

11.00 a.m. —	A Farewell to the Old Zoo
11.00 a.m. —	Old Zoo, Ben-Gurion St.
11.00 a.m. —	"A Direct Light and Light Reflected" (in Hebrew) Tel Aviv Museum
4.00 p.m. —	"The Harder They Come" ("Ragga" movie) Tel Aviv Museum
4.00 p.m. —	A Farewell to the Old Zoo
4.00 p.m. —	Old Zoo, Ben-Gurion St.
5.00 p.m. —	Outdoor Concerts: Tel Aviv Youth Orchestra
5.00 p.m. —	Conductor: Sam Lewis, Wolfson Park, Tel Aviv
5.00 p.m. —	The Wandering Museum: Oriental-Hebrew Architecture
8.00 p.m. —	7 Allenby, cor. Yarkon St.
8.00 p.m. —	Stefano Grondona (Italy): Guitar Recital Tel Aviv Museum
8.30 p.m. —	Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra
8.30 p.m. —	Mann Auditorium
10.00 p.m. —	Brigham Young University Choir A Capella concert Tel Aviv Museum

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Moderate Golan Druse may return identity cards

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MAJDAL SHAMS. — Moderate Druse residents of the Golan are threatening to return their identity cards in protest against what they term the failure of the government to impose its authority on radical groups.

In an emergency meeting held here yesterday, holders of identity cards complained that the government had not taken action against those who have beaten up their children and stoned their houses.

The chairman of the Druse-Zionist organization, Salim Abu Saleh, complained that "the present policy of the government leaves us no alternative but to surrender and join our people." Another participant said that he sleeps with his

weapon under his pillow.

Meanwhile in Haifa, The Jerusalem Post has learned that police have turned down an application by Salim Natur, secretary of the Committee for Solidarity with the Golan, to travel to Geneva to testify before the UN committee investigating Israeli activities in the territories. Natur has been restricted to his village, Dalat al-Carmel, for six months under an order issued by the army two weeks ago.

An Israeli Druse delegation headed by spiritual leader Sheikh Amin Tarif will meet this morning in Jerusalem with the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Matityahu Shmuelovitz, to discuss the dispute over identity cards for the Golan Druse.

Students to strike today over proposed tuition rise

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The National Students Union (NSA) has called for a boycott of university classes today to protest the Treasury's proposal to raise tuition to about \$25,000 starting next fall.

The proposal was put forward in a committee, headed by Deputy Housing Minister Moshe Katsav, set up to work out a new formula for determining tuition, which stands at \$15,600 this year. The committee has not yet reached a decision, but all members — the NSA, the Treasury, the Education Ministry and the universities — agreed previously to accept its conclusions.

Student representatives from all over the country plan to demonstrate today at noon at the

Education Ministry in Jerusalem. The Education Ministry, which appointed the Katsav Committee, said that the student strike amounts to unfair pressure on the committee and it is liable to hamper its further work.

The NSA has proposed that students who have served in the IDF or have done national service be exempt from tuition, and in exchange perform some sort of social service work.

NSA head Yisrael Katz also accused the universities of supporting a tuition level close to the Treasury's. A spokesman for the universities, however, said that its proposal is "much lower" than the Treasury's and added that whatever level is finally set should be fully linked.

Police called to curb fed-up pupils' protest

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — The head of the Ofekim regional council, Avraham Revivo, called police to disperse a large group of local comprehensive-school pupils who were demonstrating in the council's building yesterday morning.

The pupils, who are supported by many of their teachers and parents,

are dissatisfied with the appointment of the third principal of the school in two months. They also claimed in a statement that the regional council is "interfering with the smooth running of the school by not supplying enough facilities such as chalk and carbon paper."

The police dispersed the demonstrators without use of force.

Report looks at abuses of immigrants' benefits

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor will study a report on customs regulations affecting new immigrants and returning Israelis that has been prepared by Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky and Treasury officials.

Shilansky, who is responsible for returning residents and the prevention of emigration, found that customs officials agreed that many immigrants who decide to leave

Israel sell durable goods they bought here with customs reductions, in exchange for foreign currency that is then taken out of the country.

The officials also concurred that the customs benefits of returning Israelis should be reduced, and that some benefits extend their stay abroad for up to two years specifically to be eligible for customs benefits. This delay, they agreed, sometimes leads to permanent emigration.

KFAR SAVA. — A clothing store on Rehov Weizmann was burgled early Sunday morning. Police were summoned by the store's burglar alarm and gave chase to two suspects, one of whom was caught.

JALJULYA. — Three armed and masked men yesterday robbed the Bank Leumi branch in this village near Kfar Sava of \$170,000 in cash. Police set up road blocks but have not made any arrests.

Lag Ba'Omer celebrants flock to Mt. Meron

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bonfires, weddings and haircuts are the special features of Lag Ba'Omer, the semi-holiday between Pesach and Shavuot that begins tonight.

About 100,000 celebrants are expected this evening and tomorrow at Mt. Meron, the site of the tomb of Rabbi Shimon Bar-Yohai, who according to legend was the author of the Kabbalistic work Zohar. The gathering, which includes the roasting of sheep and dancing around bonfires, marks the traditional date of the rabbi's death.

Haircuts, the donning of new clothes and weddings — prohibited for 49 days after Pesach — are permitted on Lag Ba'Omer as a symbol of the lifting of mourning for Rabbi Akiva's disciples during the revolt against Rome. The plague that decimated the disciples ended on the 33rd day of the counting of the Omer — sheaves offered at the Temple between the two pilgrimage festivals.

The Religious Affairs Ministry has invested \$2.5 million in preparing the Meron site for the celebrants. The 149th annual Tora scroll procession from the home of the Abu family in Safad to Mt. Meron leaves at 1 p.m. today. The traditional torch-lighting ceremony will take place at the tomb at 7 p.m. The ministry has hired a minibus to bring handicapped persons to the event.

The National Parks Authority will hold two hikes — eight and twelve kilometres long — beginning at 7 a.m. tomorrow in the Carmel Park near Haifa, suitable for walkers of all ages. The authority has also planned a bike race starting in Carmel Park at 7 a.m. on Shabbat. The closing ceremony is scheduled for 12:30 p.m. All national parks will be open free on Lag Ba'Omer.

Jerusalem's festivities will focus on Liberty Bell Garden, with dancing, music and sports competitions from 10 a.m. until late evening tomorrow.

Parents are urged to supervise the lighting of bonfires by children — off on a one-day holiday — and make sure that the fires are thoroughly extinguished.

Switching payments to NII cuts welfare rolls by 10%

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The welfare rolls have been cut by about 10 per cent since the Income Maintenance Law was introduced in January, according to figures released yesterday by the National Insurance Institute.

The drop from 12,900 to 11,600 welfare recipients in April is partly due, the NII says, to the transfer of welfare payments from municipal offices to the NII. The NII claims to have eliminated many cases of unjustified or duplicate payments. A drop in unemployment also reduced the number of recipients.

About 500 of those who dropped off the rolls are married yeshiva students "exclusively occupied with Tora," who used to be eligible for welfare

support before the Income Maintenance Law went into effect. Under the new law, anyone who is physically capable of working is not eligible for welfare. Tests of one's ability to work are carried out by the Employment Service.

Before the law went into effect, Agudat Yisrael failed in its efforts to get the Treasury and the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry to continue their welfare payments to these students. As of last month, the Ministry of Religious Affairs now provides for their support.

The NII said that these figures refute the claims of the Treasury and the employers' organization that the new law would swell the welfare rolls and discourage people from working.

Goodman remanded for another 15 days

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem District Court yesterday remanded Alan Goodman, who was charged on Friday with murder and attempted murder during an attack on the Temple Mount last month, for an additional 15 days.

The prosecution had first asked for Goodman to be kept in custody until the end of the proceedings, but did not object when his attorney,

Liorit Daniel, asked for him to be remanded for a shorter period while she looked into the charges against him.

Daniel said that her request for a 15-day remand did not mean that she recognized the court's authority to try her client. She is checking the possibility that Goodman should be tried by a military court, since he was a soldier at the time of the shooting.

Lahat's assistant under attack over freebies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The chairman of the city's control committee, Arye Zucker, yesterday demanded that Mayor Shlomo Lahat fire his assistant, Hanan Ben-Yehuda, because he had described council members as "lacking public responsibility."

Yitzhak Artzi, deputy mayor and head of the city's youth culture and sports division, demanded that Ben-Yehuda issue a public apology to the council members.

Ben-Yehuda, the director-general of the Tel Aviv development fund, which is financing this year from the traditional custom of issuing invitations to all the festival's events to council members. When they complained, he said they lacked public responsibility. He said that on one hand, council members ac-

cuse the city of waste, and on the other hand, they demand free invitations to all the festival's shows.

Peres: Begin wants applause

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres yesterday called on veteran Labourites to spread the party's ideology among younger Israelis.

"There are things which we take for granted but which young people don't understand," he said at a meeting of the party's Division of Veterans Members and Pensioners here. "For example, the need for democracy and for freedom of speech and press."

"They don't understand that if we start lying to the people we'll end up lying to each other and ultimately we won't be able to distinguish between truth and illusion."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin wants everyone to applaud, Peres said. "He doesn't want us to work, or worry, or think, only to applaud."

Being quiet about the situation won't educate people to the dangers."

Peres said the Likud tries to compare its settlement policy in Judea and Samaria to the situation when Hanita, Baram and other settlements were created in areas populated by Arabs. "What's the difference between the situation then and the situation today?" Peres said. "The difference is that back in those days the country was ruled by the British and the number of Jews or Arabs living here didn't affect their policy. Today, we have to count the number of Jews and the number of Arabs."

Peres thinks the National Religious Party and the Liberals might be ready for a coalition with Labour this time. "Begin's speech about the Sabbath shocked the NRP because it appealed to NRP members over the party's head."

Cairo Radio to air Hebrew lessons

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Cairo Radio has decided to broadcast Hebrew lessons in cooperation with Israel Radio.

The half-hour programme Learn Hebrew, which has been aired on Israel Radio's Arabic programme for over a year, will be heard in Egypt on Sundays and Wednesdays for several months.

David Sagiv, director of Arabic broadcasting, has received a letter of thanks from Cairo Radio, praising the "fruitful cooperation

between the two stations. The Israeli station has received hundreds of letters from Egyptians expressing their gratitude for the Hebrew lessons, which were heard in Egypt as well as Israel, according to the Broadcasting Authority.

The cultural journal Al-Hilal published in Cairo has offered to publicize the Learn Hebrew programme and to encourage Cairo Radio listeners to tune in.

11 minors found guilty of 1980 riot charges

NAHARIYA (Itim). — Eleven minors yesterday were convicted by the local magistrates court of rioting and acts of arson in Tamra village in December 1980. Nine were also given prison terms ranging up to eight months.

The 11 were charged following a riot that was sparked by the court-ordered destruction of a house built on the grounds of a Neher Cement Works quarry. A mob attacked the company buildings and caused an

estimated \$280,000 damage. In addition to the fines, three of the boys were sentenced to eight months in jail and 16 months suspended for two years; five were given four months in jail and 14 months suspended; one was given a suspended sentence of 10 months. Three were convicted only of obstructing traffic and illegal assembly; the others were convicted of these charges plus arson, assaulting police and wanton destruction of property.

Young brothers held for gun threat theft

PETAH TIKVA (Itim). — Two local brothers, both minors, were arrested Saturday night on suspicion of threatening another boy with an air rifle.

The third boy complained to police that the brothers had threatened to shoot him with the

pellet-firing weapon after he discovered his stolen bicycle — worth \$4,000 — in their possession and asked for it back. He disregarded their warning not to claim ownership and went to the police, who arrested the two and charged them with theft and threatening with a weapon.

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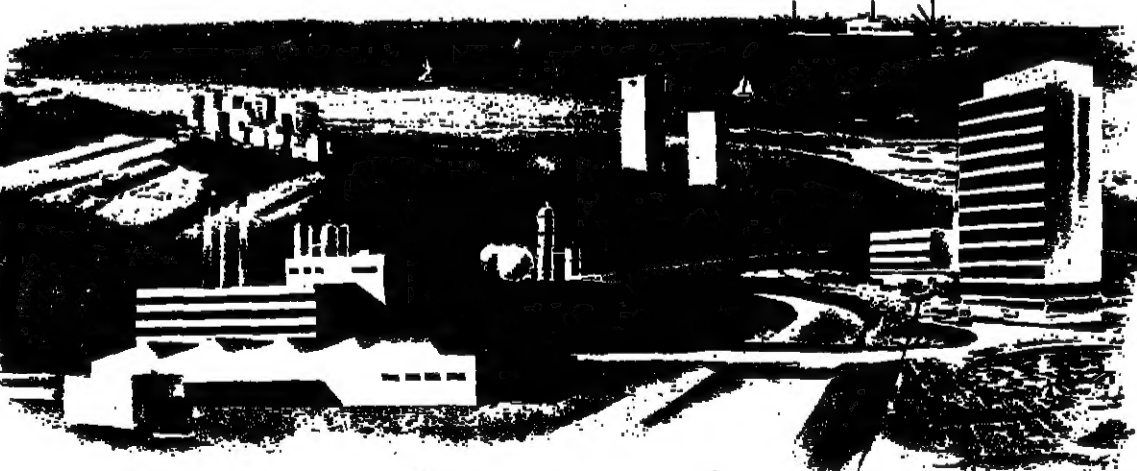
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What's Enough?

Both Sides Inflict Heavy Damage; Neither Gives In

BITAIN and Argentina spent heavily in lives and treasure last week to advance their warring versions of national honor in the Falklands. The losses—hundreds dead, Argentina's only cruiser sunk, a modern British destroyer laid waste—had a sobering effect on many people on both sides and spurred efforts at the United Nations and by Peru and the United States to halt the conflict.

The United Nations Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, offered a "procedure" for getting talks started. Skirting the thorny sovereignty dispute, he proposed a cease-fire, phased Argentine and British withdrawal and a "transitory" United Nations administration to run the Falklands during negotiations.

The combatants accepted the United Nations formula as a "framework" for discussion and the Secretary General met yesterday with the British delegate and a deputy foreign minister Argentina sent to New York. "Certainly we are moving," said Sir Anthony Parsons, the British delegate, but he added, "I think it is too early to predict what the results are likely to be." Britain insisted that there could be no cease-fire unless it was accompanied by Argentine withdrawal. Argentina called for a cease-fire first and demanded a time limit for talks on the ultimate fate of the Malvinas, as it calls the islands. Previous negotiations with Britain lasted 17 years.

United States and British officials warned that a return to fighting, after a lull of several days, looked increasingly likely. With winter fast arriving in the South Atlantic, there was a limit to how long Britain could keep its men toiling on the icy seas.

On Friday, London announced it was extending its naval blockade to bar Argentine warships and military planes from leaving the 12-mile territorial waters along the 2,500-mile Argentine coast. Britain dispatched 20 more Harrier jump-jets and ships equipped with antimissile missiles to increase pressure on the junta and perhaps prepare for a landing on the Falklands. In Buenos Aires, officials said they would ignore the enlarged blockade.

Already, in the biggest naval engagement since World War II, a British submarine torpedoed and sank a 42-year-old Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano. The cruiser, once the United States Navy's Phoenix, was sold to the Government of Juan Perón in 1951. Argentina said 800 of the Belgrano's 1,042 men were rescued; the rest were presumed dead.

Noting that the elderly cruiser was sunk 36 miles outside Britain's initial blockade zone and that the ship had been described as "a sitting duck held together by baling wire," Labor Party critics in Parliament demanded explanations. Britain's European allies deplored the loss of life and many Latin American countries, siding with Argentina, extended their blame to Washington for supporting London.

Two days later, the junta got revenge. From 25 miles away, an Argentine plane fired radar-guided, French-built Exocet missiles. Flying low over the water at 600 miles per hour, one hit the British destroyer Sheffield, setting it ablaze. Twenty British died and 20 were injured; the ship was abandoned.

As is common in wartime, truth was an early casualty. Argentina claimed it had set afire a British aircraft carrier and had downed 11 carrier-based Harrier jets. London denied the claims, but it confirmed that three Harriers had been lost.

Hawkish Conservative backbenchers called for an invasion. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym urged the junta to negotiate in good faith, warning, "If they do not, let them be in no doubt that we shall do whatever may be necessary to end their unlawful occupation." Said another British official, "We shall keep turning the screw."

Patriotism at the Polls

"Naturally the war was the first thing on everyone's minds," Ken Livingstone, president of the Greater London Council, said last week as his Labor Party registered losses that contradicted the usual pattern in British local government elections. Building on gains four years ago, when the Conservatives were the party out of office, the now-governing party had a net gain of 18 seats while Labor had a net loss of 51. The Liberals gained 160 seats but their centrist allies, the Social Democrats, lost 48.

Generally, opposition parties do well in midterm elections. Until the Falklands crisis ignited Britons' patriotic zeal, the Conservatives had been expected to lose heavily because of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's austere economic policies. But even in unemployment-plagued Birmingham, Britain's second city, Tories wrested control of the City Council from Labor.

The poll, showing by the New York Democratic Party, many of whose members are defectors from the Labor Party, was interpreted by Laborites as showing voter disapproval of such defections. The party has been pushed off the front pages by war news and William Rodgers, a party leader, called last week's results, a "gut reaction by electors to the Falklands crisis."



Francis Cole

Washington Learns Diplomatic Lessons

Peacemakers Striving To Avert Wider War

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

UNITED States officials, trying with little success last week to halt the dangerous conflict in the Falklands, began examining the lessons to be drawn from their frustrating experiences. As Britain raised the pressure again, threatening to attack Argentine ships and planes that venture beyond the country's 12-mile territorial waters, senior American officials warned that unless Buenos Aires could be persuaded to withdraw its troops from the islands in return for a cease-fire, London was virtually certain to increase the level of fighting.

At the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, facing his first international crisis as Secretary General, was keeping open the most promising remaining diplomatic channel. The month-long mediation efforts of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was later joined by President Fernando Belaúnde Terry of Peru, had collapsed.

First among the lessons for Washington was that despite its superpower status, the United States can exert only limited leverage on highly nationalistic states such as Argentina. Even though they nominally share Washington's anti-Communist policies, the Argentines were more interested in fulfilling their own aspirations than in considering the harm they might do to Western interests or to ties with Washington.

Slighting 'Marginal' Conflicts

Second, despite hopeful talk that old-fashioned conventional wars are less likely in the nuclear age, the reality was that even Britain, a mature democracy, had mobilized its fleet and gone to war to preserve national pride and prestige and the principle that "aggression" should not be rewarded.

A third lesson, although not a new one, concerned the failure of United States intelligence to anticipate and prepare for the Falklands conflict. Even with the most advanced electronic and photographic intelligence-gathering devices, the United States lacks resources to monitor and the inclination to pay much attention to developments in outlying regions such as the South Atlantic—until a crisis hits.

The United States had prepared no military contingency plans for the Falklands, and despite many articles earlier this year in the Argentine press warning of a possible military showdown, Washington only began to take the matter seriously when Britain presented evidence, two days before the April 2 invasion, that the landing was imminent. Even London, which had less excuse to be caught off-guard, did not believe Argentina would use force in the Falklands.

Bobby Inman, who recently resigned as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, noted that budget cuts and other priorities had left the United States unprepared for a military crisis that would call into question Washington's ties to Britain and Argentina and would cause difficulties with the nation's Atlantic and hemispheric allies. An official said last week, "We are obviously putting more assets" into South Atlantic intelligence-gathering now.

Lack of basic information on the inner dynamics of the Argentine junta hampered the American mediation effort. Moreover, Washington placed itself in an ambiguous position

that still persists, despite the publicized announcement 10 days ago of a "tilt" toward Britain. The day after the landings, the United States joined in a Security Council vote calling for cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands. But a few days later, President Reagan spoke of doing all he could to settle the dispute between "two friends." Even now, Washington may be Britain's "ally" in word, but it remains a "mediator" at heart.

A high-ranking military official, who is critical of this posture, suggested the crisis could have been solved if President Reagan had told Argentina, "If Britain sends two carriers to the Falklands, we'll send three of our own, and you'll have to pay the consequences." The Administration, however, decided the national interest required saving the junta from humiliation. Washington is still reluctant to give all-out support to Britain, although it agrees with London that Argentina should not be permitted even the appearance of a reward for its action.

Aware that siding with Britain could strain relations with other Latin American countries—even though many were less than enthusiastic about Argentina's invasion of the Falklands—the Administration took steps to win understanding. Mr. Reagan sent personal letters to hemisphere chiefs of state last weekend explaining that, while Washington understands Argentina's frustrations, the United States had to support the principle that force should not be used to resolve disputes. The letter noted that many Latin American countries have territorial claims on their neighbors and that the takeover of the Falklands could set a disastrous precedent.

The American-Peruvian peace proposals included a cease-fire, to be followed within 24 hours by phased withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Falklands and of British forces from the region, and temporary administration of the islands by the local council, supervised by third-party nations. In follow-up negotiations on the ultimate status of the islands,

David and Goliath in the age of missiles: military lessons of the Falklands, page 2.

account was to be taken of the "aspirations and interests" of the 1,800 inhabitants; they were not to be given a veto over an eventual change of sovereignty.

But the Argentines refused to withdraw unless they received an advance guarantee that Falklands sovereignty would be unambiguously Argentine. The British refused to transfer sovereignty, although Mr. Haig persuaded them to accept a formula which could produce just that after extended negotiations. Grading the parties on their cooperativeness, the Americans gave Britain a "B-plus" and the Argentines a "D" or, at best, a "C-minus."

When Peru presented the latest plan to the Argentines last week, they refused to consider it, even though Britain had accepted it. Rather, they said they would accept Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's mediation. Argentina said a cease-fire should be the first step.

It was not clear whether, as many British believed, this was a stalling tactic to frustrate British invasion plans, or whether Buenos Aires was looking for a face-saving way to relinquish the islands in return for prospects of getting them back through negotiations.

In the Week Unemployment Hit 9.4%, Reagan Took on a Social Security Liability

Senate's Budget Becomes President's Problem

By ROWELL RAINES

IT was one of those scenes that remind everyone of where the buck stops. Seven Republican Congressional leaders joined President Reagan in the Rose Garden as he announced their new budget proposal. Then, after posing for photographers, the seven hastily withdrew, leaving Mr. Reagan to face questions about the proposal's most politically sensitive component.

"Mr. President, \$40 billion out of Social Security..." shouted one reporter. "Wait a minute," Mr. Reagan implored. "How can you do it, Mr. President?" demanded another journalist. As they retreated into the White House, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Representative Robert H. Michel and the other Republicans, looking over their shoulders, were smiling broadly. Mr. Reagan, manfully arguing that he wanted to "plug" Social Security rather than reduce it, was not.

So it went when Mr. Reagan, bowing to the demands of the Senate Budget Committee, waded back into the Social Security swamp. The committee on Wednesday voted 20 to 0 against the President's original budget for 1983. Later that day, White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d and other Reagan advisers were forced to compromise with the panel's Republican majority on the alternative budget that was unveiled Thursday afternoon in the Rose Garden. The action, the first real movement on the budget in months, came the day before the news that unemployment had reached 9.4 percent, a postwar high. In a radio address yesterday, Mr. Reagan said the jobs rate would drop if "Congress will get off the dime and adopt the deficit-reducing budget it now has before it."

In the new proposal, the President's men preserved the 10 percent tax cut that has become the standard by which Mr. Reagan judges all budget deals. But the White House bargainers lacked the muscle to make the Republican senators respect the President's wish to defer any action on Social Security until after a Presidential commission completes its study. The result of this trade-off was the plan to find \$40 billion in Social Security savings over the next three years—either by tightening benefit payments or by increasing taxes. Some Republican political strategists, recalling the flood of criticism that forced Mr. Reagan to abandon his 1981 plan to cut Social Security, were aghast that he had agreed to a compromise that raised the issue anew.

Democrats immediately seized the weapon that Mr. Reagan and the Senate Budget Committee handed them.

"The President proposes to mortgage the future of the elderly to keep alive the folly of his Kemp-Roth tax cut," said Senator Robert C. Byrd, the minority leader. The compromise budget, which projects a \$105 billion deficit in fiscal 1983, brought forth many such allegations that the core problem with the budget and the economy is that Mr. Reagan's tax cut has crippled the revenue engine of the Government. To help offset the drain from the cut, the Rose Garden budget proposes \$86 billion in unspecified new taxes over the next three years. With the unveiling of these new figures Republicans, too, began questioning the tax cut's high cost. "We're finally waking up," Senator Mark Andrews of North Dakota said, "to the fact that we can't absorb a \$750 billion tax cut."

However, the President is nothing if not a dead-game fighter when it comes to economic theory. In the Rose Garden session, he insisted the recession would have ended sooner if the Congress hadn't modified the first increment of his tax cut. The economic statistics, Mr. Reagan said, "indicate that we would be better off economically right now if they had not made us compromise and if the tax cut had been retroactive to January 1, 1981, and had been 10 percent not 5 percent" in its first year.

The Rose Garden Got a Workout

The White House spent so much of the week trying to forge a new Republican budget that other events merged into a blur. But Mr. Reagan did find time to assemble 120 religious leaders, again in a Rose Garden that is in its spring glory, to announce that he would propose a constitutional amendment to authorize prayer in public schools. Along with his balanced-budget amendment and his endorsement of tuition tax credits for private school parents, this is part of Mr. Reagan's effort to strengthen his frayed ties with the conservative groups drawn to him by his opposition to busing and abortion and his advocacy of classroom prayer. Those groups have grown increasingly restive, blaming moderates on the White House staff for keeping their "social issues" on the back burner.

For most voters and certainly for Mr. Reagan's political advisers, the budget, the economy and, in particular, Social Security loomed as more important issues. That is why White House aides advanced the argument that Mr. Reagan agreed to the budget compromise to protect the solvency of the Social Security system, grudgingly accepting the plan to find \$40 billion in long-term savings in Social Security to head off a Senate Budget Committee effort to impose an immediate freeze on cost-of-living increases in all entitlement programs.

"It does not cut one dollar in benefits," a White House

official said of the budget proposal. "If the Democrats demagogue it too much, it will backfire on them."

In fact, the proposal does preserve the 7.4 percent cost-of-living increases due in July. But at some point down the road—probably after the November election—the new budget would require some major fiscal adjustments in Social Security, such as raising the retirement age or increasing the payroll tax.

In the meantime, Mr. Reagan and his aides will try to sell their argument that such steps do not really amount, to a reduction of benefits imposed so that he can finance his tax cut and his military buildup. Congressional reaction gives one clue as to how the capital's officeholders think this argument will play. Key members of the coalition of moderate Republicans known as the gypsy moths have already informed the White House that it would be politically disastrous for them to support the new budget endorsed by the President.

The new numbers

Federal budget estimates—mid-April figures vs. last week's Senate Budget Committee proposals (fiscal years, in billions of dollars)

Revenues	1983	1984	1985
Mid-April estimates*	\$245.2	\$255.2	\$265.2
Senate Budget Committee	\$245.2	\$255.2	\$265.2
Outlays			
Mid-April estimates*	\$255.2	\$265.2	\$275.2
Senate Budget Committee	\$255.2	\$265.2	\$275.2
Social Security adjustment**	-6.0	-17.0	-17.0
Deficit			
Mid-April estimates*	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
Senate Budget Committee	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0

* Congressional Budget Office economic assumptions revised in mid-April by Senate staff to reflect current economic conditions.

** Unspecified measure—increased revenues or reduced outlays—passed by the Senate Budget Committee to equalize the receipts and disbursements of the Social Security trust funds.

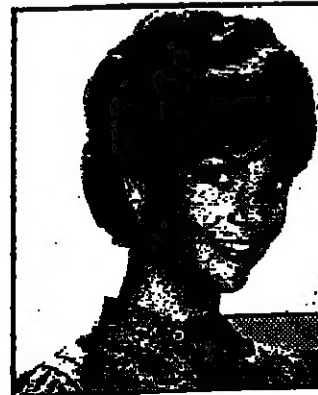
Source: Senate Budget Committee

Dissent and power in Poland

3



Demonstrators in the streets of Gdansk last week.



People with people in mind.

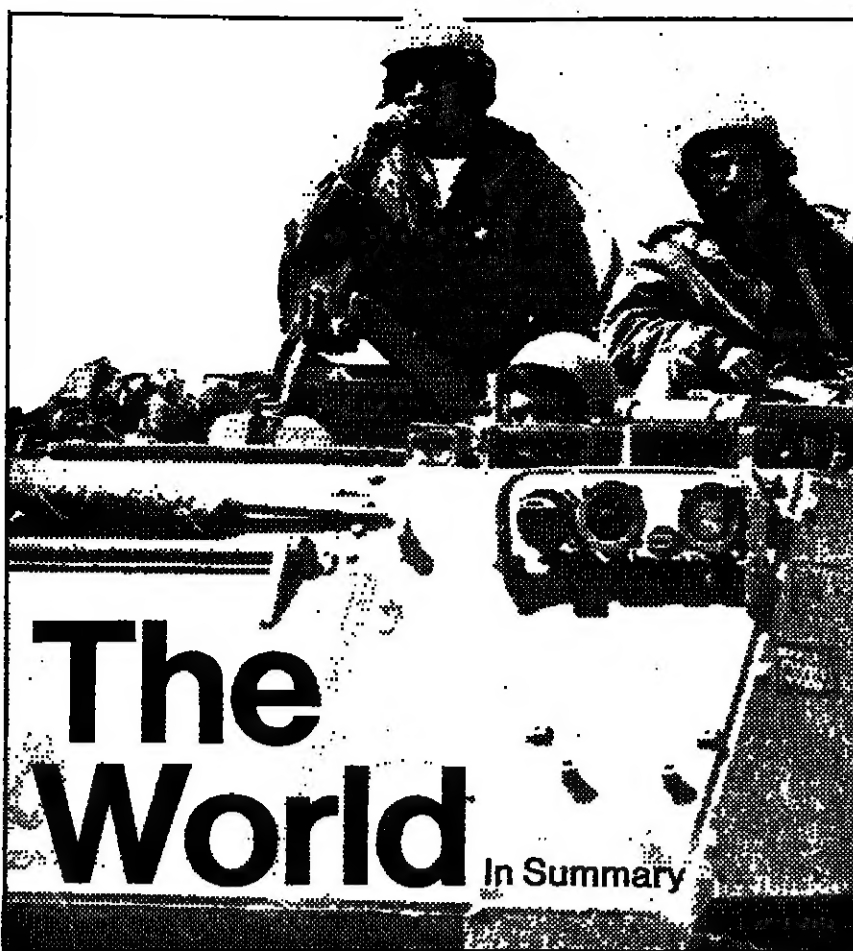


בנק לאומי bank leumi

EVERY DAY
YOU GO

FOR YOU.

sky's



The World

In Summary

Sydney/Arnold de Widenburg
Israeli troops on patrol in the West Bank town of Nablus.

What's in the Name for Nuclear Arms Control

The Reagan Administration has renamed the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks START, for strategic arms reduction, to show it really would slash nuclear arsenals if only the Russians agreed. Talks are expected to begin this summer and President Reagan was reported last week to have decided on an opening position. It would set a ceiling of 850 for each side's intercontinental nuclear missiles and of 5,000 for the warheads on those missiles.

Under the proposal, Moscow would have to cut 1,500 missiles; Washington would need to destroy 750. The United States would have to eliminate more warheads. However, a sublimit of 2,500 would be set for warheads on land-based missiles to limit the possibility of the Russians using their heavy land-based missiles in a first strike against the United States.

The plan, which President Reagan was expected to allude to today in a commencement address at his alma mater, Eureka College in Eureka, Ill., reportedly represents a victory for Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. His frequent bureaucratic rival, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, had wanted to measure arms reduction by missile throw weight — the weight of the warheads missiles could carry onto target. The approach would have dictated even deeper Soviet cuts and, Mr. Haig reportedly argued, would have raised questions among West Europeans and others about the Administration's sincerity.

The Administration proposal and Mr. Reagan's expressed willingness to meet soon with Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev are in part a response to the growing antinuclear movement in the United States and an attempt to head off numerous freeze and cut proposals now being considered by Congress. One of those proposals has the unique advantage of having been accepted by the Russians. It is the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which was signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev in June 1979, but never ratified.

'Frank' Talk About Taiwan

Vice President Bush went to China last week to defuse the issue Peking has called a "time bomb" for American-Chinese relations. But the clock kept ticking as Mr. Bush heard Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders reiterate that United States arms sales to Taiwan, which Peking regards as an unrecovered province, must cease.

Mr. Bush, a former envoy to Peking and the highest Reagan Administration official to visit China, said that after listening to the "Frank presentations" of his hosts, he was taking back to Washington "a much better understanding of the depth of feeling that you have on these issues." The Chinese have let pass without reprisal United States plans to sell \$80 million of military spare parts to Taiwan. But they are believed to be demanding a time limit for all arms sales to end.

The Bush visit followed the announcement of a domestic shakeup in China aimed at resolving a much older problem — the bloated and inefficient bureaucracy. Eleven of 13 deputy prime ministers were sacked and 31 ministries and ministry-level departments were merged into seven organizations. However, 23 new ministers were named, including several who, like Mr. Deng, were prominent victims of the Cultural Revolution. The two remaining deputy prime ministers are also Deng allies, Wan Li and Yao Yilin.

Claiming More Land of Israel

Giving up Sinai has not only stiffened Israel's resolve to hold remaining occupied territory but appears to have revived claims, at least rhetorically, to a larger "Eretz Israel."

In a speech last week to Parliament, Prime Minister Menachem Begin stated that Israel would de-

mand sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip at the end of the five-year transition period envisioned by the Camp David accords. As he has since the Sinai withdrawal April 25, he referred to Israel, the West Bank and Gaza as "Western Eretz Israel." The Revisionist Zionist movement, to which Mr. Begin belongs, holds that the east bank of the Jordan River, currently Jordanian territory, also belongs to the historical land of Israel.

The linguistic change was further evidence of the Begin Government's perceived need to compensate for giving up Sinai and tearing down Jewish settlements. Mr. Begin vowed last week that his Government would never again dismantle Jewish settlements but would "expand and consolidate them."

Israel's settlement policies and other attempts to curb Palestinian nationalism have inflamed sentiment in Gaza and on the West Bank. Demonstrations continued there last week and two more Arab teenagers were killed, bringing the number of Arabs killed by Israeli soldiers or settlers in the last month and a half to 15. Israelis are also concerned at Egypt's lessening isolation within the Arab world. Last week President Hosni Mubarak flew to the Sudan and yesterday the Sultan of Oman arrived in Cairo. Neither country broke relations with Egypt when it made peace with Israel, but they hadn't shown such open friendship since the treaty was signed in 1979.

Playing Nice in Salvador

After weeks of wrangling, Salvadoran politicians were on their best behavior last week. Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance, went so far as to administer the oath of office to Alvaro Magaña and to warmly embrace the new provisional President, whose nomination Mr. d'Aubuisson had bitterly opposed. Mr. Magaña, in turn, called for unity and installed a Cabinet that gave nearly equal representation to the nation's three major political parties — the Christian Democrats, the Nationalist Republicans and the conservative National Conciliation Party.

But the limitations of the new executive were plain. Asked at a news conference whether his Government might place the armed forces under civilian control, Mr. Magaña replied that that was "a question that should be addressed to politicians and I am not a politician, so I don't know what they have in mind."

Rightist parties dominate the elected Constituent Assembly, which has wide powers to legislate social policy as well as to write a new constitution and call new elections. The Assembly's real rival for power is not apt to be the new President so much as the army, which backed the Magaña nomination. He returned the favor last week by keeping Gen. José Guillermo García as Defense Minister.

Bolt From The Bench

Fiddling with Government examinations is not unheard of in the Philippines, but a scandal implicating President Ferdinand E. Marcos's hand-picked Supreme Court may be in a class by itself. Justice Amelino Melencio-Herrera disclosed that her colleagues had fixed the bar exam scores so that Justice Gustavo Eritia's son would pass. Last week, in the ensuing uproar of political criticism, Mr. Marcos's office announced that 12 of the 14 justices had submitted resignations. The others had been out of the country during the incident.

Chief Justice Enrique Fernando tearfully conceded that "perhaps my sense of compassion may have blurred my judgment." But Salvador P. Lopez, a former chief delegate to the United Nations, denounced the exam tampering as part of a "cancerous growth that has crept from the top to the bottom of the society."

Civil liberties lawyers complain that the court has sometimes ignored petitions for *habeas corpus* writs for anti-Government detainees.

MIL Frenkenheim
and Barbara Slavin

Falklands Attacks Underline Navies' Heavy Dependency on Air Cover

The Age of Missiles Gives Anyone a Shot at Goliath

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON — The British destroyer Sheffield, once proudly known in the Royal Navy as "the Shiny Sheff," lies gutted by fire in the South Atlantic. Her loss in the trial of strength between Britain and Argentina around the Falkland Islands emphasizes the brutal facts of modern war and mocks grandiose claims about the effectiveness of unassisted sea power in bringing unruly nations to heel.

The lesson should be clear to the United States and France which, like Britain, have overseas commitments and must consider the prospect of supporting allies or protecting dependencies in the third world. All three nations should be in the process of learning that, armed with sophisticated weapons, David, at the outset, is a match for Goliath. Showing the flag and gunboat diplomacy are no longer safe nationalistic gestures. They are matters of life and death.

The first lesson from the Falklands is that a naval force, no matter how modern its ships and professional its leaders and crews, cannot operate without adequate air cover. The British task force entered the danger zone with 20 Harrier jets to protect the fleet and, if necessary, to support a landing on the islands.

The Harriers were not up to the mission. They lacked the range to scout the air space beyond the zone covered by the fleet's radars. As a result, the fleet was spotted by an Argentine reconnaissance aircraft, which relayed the data to a Super Etendard fighter-bomber armed with an Exocet missile. The Sheffield, a picket ship for the main British fleet, was hit and destroyed.

Loss of the Sheffield and of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano testify that air cover to meet and destroy approaching enemy aircraft, or to provide antisubmarine detection, is vital.

The Sheffield might have been saved had it been guarded by reconnaissance aircraft capable of picking up the Super Etendard on their radar. The attacking aircraft started its run well beyond the range of the fleet's surface radar.

Late last week, London dispatched Nimrod long-range reconnaissance planes and 20 additional Harriers to bolster the fleet's air strength, depleted by loss of three of the original Harrier group. More destroyers and frigates were also

sent to bolster the fleet. Similarly, the General Belgrano might now be safe in port if even rudimentary efforts had been made by her escorts to locate the Conqueror, the British nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarine, that stalked and sank the cruiser.

Britain, implying that additional attack submarines were also being deployed, extended its blockade, announcing that Argentine warships would be prevented from operating outside their territorial waters 12 miles from the mainland.

The victories scored by the Conqueror and by the Super Etendard-Exocet missiles combination marked the coming of age of military technology that has been developing since the air war in Vietnam.

The Arab-Israeli war of 1973 heralded the growing power of precision guided munitions and since then, the accuracy and hitting power of these weapons has doubled and redoubled. The geopolitical lesson is that any nation able to buy them, as Argentina purchased Super Etendards and Exocets from France, becomes the equal, in a primary exchange of blows, of a great or medium power.

Sending in the Antiques

The defense ministries of the superpowers and their allies must now accept that a secondary power, given a sufficient supply of precision guided missiles fired from aircraft, surface ships or ground installations, can meet an initial onslaught. The weaker country can force a superpower to alter what was begun as a punitive expedition, in 19th century terminology, into a major military operation.

War, however, is never as black and white as the communiqués make it appear. For all the justified emphasis on new weapons, there also has been a revival of the old in the South Atlantic.

A Vulcan bomber of the Royal Air Force, older than any member of its crew, flew from Ascen-

sion Island to the Falklands and poked the runway at Stanley, the only major air strip on the islands. If war followed a textbook, the Vulcan should have been intercepted and shot down by the Argentine Air Force. But this was a case of the modern assisting the antique. British forces successfully jammed Argentine radar and communications on East Stanley.

As a result, the elderly delta-wing bomber, a product of the technology of the 1950's, effectively employed a modern airfield attack bomb developed by Britain's Defense Ministry and met only minor opposition from the surprised antiaircraft units.

But the British, although satisfied with the two Vulcan attacks, understand only too well that success was possible only because of Argentine negligence.

Destroying a Ship's 'Brain'

Another lesson that planners in Washington, Moscow and other capitals are sure to be pondering is that unless adequate antisubmarine or antiaircraft measures are taken, ships, old or new, will be highly vulnerable to modern weapons.

The 43-year-old General Belgrano, once the United States Navy's Phoenix, was hit by two Tigerfish torpedoes from the Conqueror. She went down, the British estimate, in about half an hour.

The Sheffield was a relatively modern ship, but one hit by an Exocet transformed her into a "roaring mass of flames," as her commander ruefully reported.

All the Sheffield's advanced damage control devices — a sprinkler system, chemical foam dispensers — were useless because the Exocet homed on the destroyer's brain, the control and command center, and with one searing explosion destroyed the systems.

Beyond the tactical lessons lies an instruction in the strategic use of sea power, potentially applicable for Britain in Hong Kong or Belize and for the United States in the Persian Gulf. In the future, no navy, no matter how powerful, will be able to project its power abroad unless its aircraft or, preferably, its sea-launched guided missiles have neutralized those of the enemy.

The Americans, the Russians, the British undoubtedly can project sea power over vast distances. But to get a fleet to the theater of operations is no longer enough. It must arrive with ships that can locate and identify hostile attackers and with aircraft that can translate that information into victory over enemy aircraft and missiles.

War, in the opinion of many planners, has entered a new dimension in which there no longer are "strong" countries or "weak" countries. The new determinant may be the number of precision guided missiles a country can afford to buy and deploy. There is no lack of vendors.

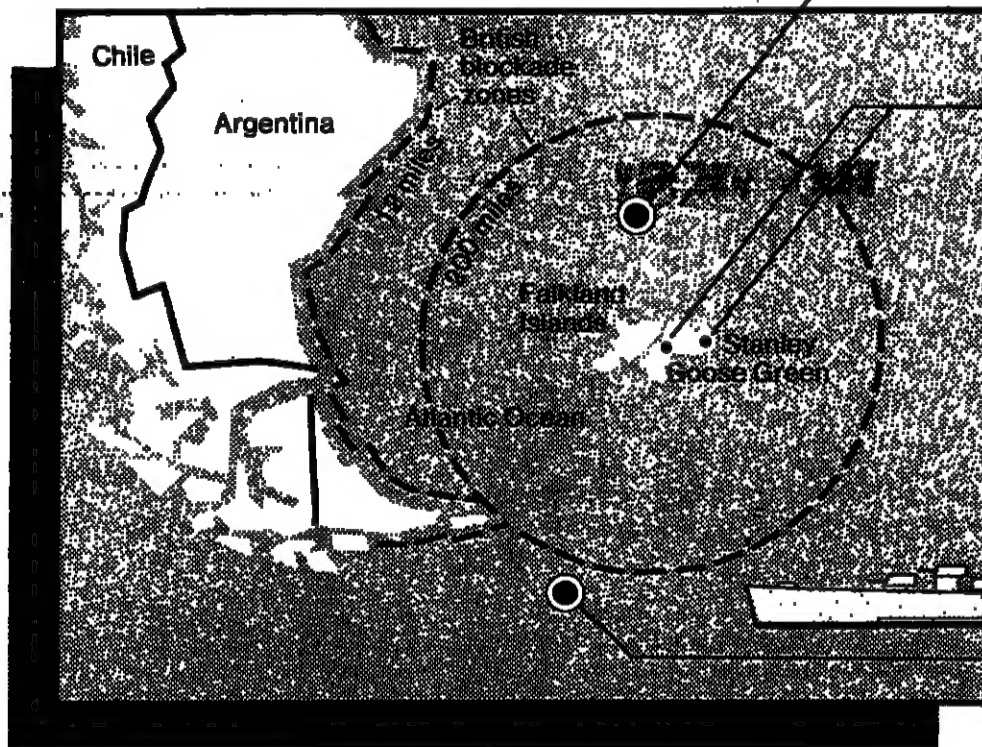
May 3
British helicopters reportedly sink 1 Argentine patrol vessel and damage a second.

May 4
Argentine Super Etendard fighter-bomber, firing Exocet missile, destroys British destroyer Sheffield. Sea Harriers and Vulcan bombers raid airfields at Stanley and Goose Green. One Harrier shot down.

May 6
Britain discloses that 2 Sea Harrier jets are missing.

May 1
British Vulcan bombers and Sea Harriers attack airfields at Stanley and Goose Green. British naval bombardment follows. British destroyer and frigate are damaged. Argentina reportedly loses several planes.

May 2
British submarine torpedoes Argentine cruiser General Belgrano outside blockade zone.



New Capital Projects Nigeria's Sense of Self — and Its Weaknesses

By ALAN COWELL

ABUJA, Nigeria — On the grounds of the polo club in Lagos, where wealthy men from the north ride fine sleek ponies, there is a humble wooden crate filled with dirt on which someone — with tongue in cheek — has arranged a few pieces of broken stone to resemble an urban crossroads. On the side of the crate is the word "Abuja."

A Nigerian newspaper, The Punch, printed a cartoon the other day showing a man trying to stitch together a bursting sack that represented the country's economy. In the drawing, rats gnawed away at the stitching faster than the man could sew. One of the rats, too, had the word "Abuja" written on its flank.

Abuja is the site for Nigeria's new capital, set in undulating lands of bush, demarcated by great granite hills that would not look out of place in Yosemite. It lies about 300 miles northeast of Lagos, the current capital, and is the target of increasing cynicism among Nigerians who have come to know the project as one of the world's biggest construction sites and an economic drain.

The intention of the project, one of the most ambitious spawned by Nigeria's oil wealth, is to move the capital to a new city that works — Lagos generally does not work too well — and that is ethnically neutral. By the year 2000, according to Offiong Okon, Abuja's main press spokesman, the city will have cost \$15 billion and the population will be 1.6 million.

Projections for Abuja's progress, however, have begun to slip because of falling Government revenues caused by the world oil glut. The dilemma is peculiarly Nigerian: To reflect Nigeria's self-generated sense of power as black Africa's leader, Abuja has to be built on a grand scale. But the power that Nigeria accords itself is based on fickle oil money, so the cash to transform the dream of Abuja into reality is lacking.

It is typical of Nigeria, too, that Abuja has become a catchword for lucrative contracts for roads and hotels and conference centers — contracts that afford opportunities for self-enrichment to those who award and who receive them. President Shagari is committed to cele-

Oil Glut Has Turned a Dream Into A Burden

brating Nigeria's 22nd independence anniversary in Abuja in October. But the main presidential palace will not be ready by then, there will be no parade ground for the events and work will probably not have started on the other huge buildings intended to accommodate bureaucrats and legislators and, simultaneously, to depict federal power in this fractious nation of 19 states.

At present, there are no phone lines leading into Abuja and, thus, no communications between it and Lagos. A visitor, driving across the sprawling site, dodging bulldozers that push wide highways through virgin bush, might be hardpressed to locate some of the buildings that Mr. Shagari says will be ready for the initial move to the city in September and the full transfer of government a year later. At the site for the massive new national assembly building, there is only a sign listing some of the contractors involved, a lonely sentinel in the bush. A presidential "country house" is under construction to provide somewhere for President Shagari to stay during the independence celebrations. But most foreign and Nigerian analysts expect his move here in September to be symbolic.

'Last Great Oil Bonanza'

Additionally, President Shagari has ordered restraints on capital projects because of the economy and contractors here are worrying about when they will get paid. "This," a Western con-

tractor said, indicating the swathe of bush on which the new capital will eventually rise, "will probably turn out to be the last of the great oil bonanzas that we've had in the OPEC countries."

That Nigeria needs a new capital is something few visitors to Lagos would challenge. "Lagos is too choked up, overcrowded, not planned, dirty, filthy," said Mr. Okon, the Abuja spokesman.

Lagos, too, he said, is dominated by the Yoruba tribe of the southwest. By moving its capital to the center, Nigeria will create a place where "every group will be on an equal footing," he said. Abuja seems closer to the Moslem north than to the Christian south, but Mr. Okon insisted that housing and offices would be allocated on a state-by-state basis to ensure that the new capital's population reflects Nigeria's overall demography.

Realizing Nigeria's dream of greatness requires massive involvement by foreign contractors whose aim is to pluck back the petrodollars that fuel Nigeria's nationalism — and that have been diverted from badly needed social projects elsewhere. Criticism of Abuja, however, is a delicate matter. For if the symbolism of the city is accepted, then pejorative remarks by foreigners become a denigration of a great black African vision. "Look at West Germany," a Nigerian official said. "They are still building Bonn into a capital over 30 years after they left Berlin. Why should we be expected to build a new city overnight?"

In some parts of Abuja, that is what seems to be happening. There is the "accelerated district" where apartment blocks have mushroomed and some civil servants are supposed to move in later this year. On the roads leading to the new capital, squatter settlements have sprung up, peopled by workers and traders who have set up shop in stalls made of corrugated metal.

The boom began in February 1980. It was then that the politicians, who in 1979 had brought civilian rule back to Nigeria after 13 years of military governments, decided to accord the project high priority. "Then, of course, it had to become political," a Nigerian journalist commented. "A politician said, 'We will move here by such and such a date' and it became a matter of prestige to keep to that artificial timetable. The problem is that the economy can't keep pace with the timetable."

Jefferys

As Polish Dissent Persists, the Real Struggle May

Be at the Very Top

Might Fails
To Make
Things Right

By JOHN DARTON

WARSAW — In the center of Victory Square in downtown Warsaw, on the cracked square-foot paving stones, lay a 20-foot-long cross made entirely of flowers. It appeared after Pope John Paul II held mass there in 1979. But since last May, when the coffin of Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński was placed on the same spot for a requiem mass, the cross has been tended with the care and reverence accorded a shrine. Poles have come to light candles, pray and replenish the flowers.

Last weekend, on May Day, the military authorities gave the order to destroy it. Perhaps it was judged too incongruous, with the red banners and proletarian splendor of the Communist observance only 50 feet away. Whatever the reason, the word got out quickly that it was gone. Only hours after the march was over — as soon as people were let back into the square — the cross was reconstructed with flowers brought from all over the city.

It was a small incident and almost overlooked in the drama of the anti-Government demonstrations of May 1 and May 3. But it revealed the spirit and tenacity of the Polish people and the flaws in any strategy that attempts to overwhelm them with might alone.

For Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's regime, the demonstrations were a rude jolt. They were a clear sign that nearly five months of authoritarian rule had not eradicated the political aspirations of the past year and a half and that the Solidarity union and Lech Walesa were still very much alive in the public consciousness.

As far as can be determined, the demonstrations did not have a central directive behind them. They occurred all across the country and were strongest in the "Solidarity" cities of Gdansk, Szczecin, Wrocław and Warsaw. They were known about in advance partly through news broadcasts by Western radio stations, which slowly reported preparations called for in underground leaflets.

One unanswerable question in a country like Poland concerns provocation by hard-line elements within the Communist Party and the internal security apparatus. It would be foolhardy to discount the likelihood that numerous police agents were mixed in among the demonstrators. There were eyewitness accounts of men wearing Solidarity badges who flashed secret passes to get through police lines; such methods of infiltration are standard operating procedure here whenever a crowd assembles. But what role, if any, did these men play in provoking the crowd to approach police lines or, once the police charged with falling batons, in helping to split the crowd into smaller groups and leading them to demonstrate at strategic points throughout the city? The sense that the protest was erupting throughout Warsaw made it especially significant.

The café talk about provocation reflects a general perception that the week's events strengthened the party hard-liners, who oppose reaching an accord with Soli-



Solidarity supporters demonstrating in Warsaw's Old Town last week.

arity and can now assert that an anti-Communist threat is on the loose again.

The perception stems from the general assumption that a power struggle is under way in the upper reaches of the party, military and Government, with one faction trying to prod General Jaruzelski to use orthodox measures of institutional control and police terror and the other pressing him to seek popular acceptance by reaching some agreement with the disaffected majority.

Protests Followed Relaxation

An article in *Zycie Warszawy* spoke of "various forces" — "those who together with the majority of the nation and despite the bitterness, grief or distrust, speak for the mastery of our crisis by political means" and "those who claim that any relaxation of martial law brings dangers provides the forces of anarchy who openly fight our regime with a field to maneuver and that therefore an iron-hand rule is indispensable."

In political terms, it was noteworthy that the demonstrations broke out just as the Government eased the most onerous aspects of martial law, lifting the nationwide curfew and releasing 1,000 internees. While such steps fell far short of what the West, the Roman Catholic Church and much of Polish society were demanding, the Government appeared to regard them as major concessions. Deputy

Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski was addressing Parliament, in a speech that was intended as a major policy statement and was basically conciliatory — espousing the principle that "he who is not against us should be with us" — just as policemen were chiding demonstrators across town.

So far, the Government's response to the protests has been measured. Curfews and other restrictions have been reimposed in some regions, but the country has not been plunged back into the depths of strict martial law. Most of the 1,400 people arrested last week are going before misdemeanor courts, which hand out sentences ranging from fines to three months in jail, rather than before military courts. The church, still eager to play the role of mediator, also had a tempered response. A statement by Polish bishops condemned the violence but without blaming the Government and emphasized the urgent need for "constructive talks."

In short, the play of forces and the factional stalemate around General Jaruzelski appear to be continuing and no clear line of policy has emerged. But it will be harder for the Government to make a significant concession without appearing to be weak. So the regime seems to be doing little but waiting for the next round of demonstrations, which could come as soon as Thursday, the start of the sixth month of martial law.

Old Strains,
New Balances
In Post-Sinai
Arab World

By FLORA LEWIS

In its attraction for conflicting forces, the Middle East is a magnet. But the poles keep shifting.

Israel's full withdrawal from Sinai in compliance with its first peace treaty came at a time of movement for the whole area. Alignments, allegiances and assumptions are coming unstuck, creating new risks and opportunities. In the Arab-Israeli conflict, attention has turned to the fate of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Prime Minister Menachem Begin last week reiterated Israel's claim to the occupied areas, where Jewish soldiers and settlers killed two more demonstrating Palestinian youths.

But the long-standing dispute between Arabs and Jews is only one part of the evolving new pattern. Relations among the Arabs and their other neighbors are changing too. The shock waves of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Shiite revolution in non-Arab Iran are still reverberating in Shiite communities throughout the Arab states, while Iran's war with Iraq — which Baghdad lately seems to be losing — has deepened Arab disunity.

In one of the more curious alliances, Syria's secular regime has sided strongly with Iran. Yet at the same time, President Hafez al-Assad has crushed militants of the Muslim Brotherhood who, while Sunni, are a response to the same urge of fundamentalism in opposition to secular, modernizing regimes that shaped Iran's revolution. When fundamentalists staged an uprising earlier this year in Hama, Syria blamed not Iran, but leftist Iraq, conservative Jordan, the United States and France. In fact, Mr. Assad moved to tighten his alliance with Iran as soon as the militants were slaughtered and Hama was razed.

The apparent contradictions of such an alliance reflect the transience of interests and the importance of personal feuds. But one unchanging fact is that there remain three centers of real political influence among the Arabs — Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad. The others watch their dance of rivalry and adjust to its requirements, now leaning to be on good terms with the dominant actor, now tilting against it to redress the balance, sometimes attempting both. But even Saudi Arabia, for all its religious importance and oil money, remains secondary.

The rulers of Damascus and Baghdad, rivals since the rupture between their two Baathist socialist parties, are now mortal foes. President Assad, evidently believing that Iraq's Saddam Hussein is on his way to oblivion, has moved to hasten that end by closing the Syrian-Iraqi border and Iraq's main remaining access to oil markets. His ambition is to see President Hussein replaced by pro-Syrian successors. They could well turn out to be just as anti-Syrian as Saddam Hussein. But if they don't and if Damascus and Baghdad flirt again with pan-Baathist unity, that would produce a new constellation of influence and an effective rival center to Cairo, which the Arabs never managed to replace during their recent boycott.

Saudis Develop Western Ports

This scenario and Iraq's newly demonstrated weakness against Iran have moved other Arabs toward a new counter-coalition. Jordan's King Hussein has gone farthest in open support for Iraq. Saudi Arabia has become a key route for Soviet military supplies to Iraq (Moscow is helping both Iraq and Iran, while Israel is sending limited aid to Iran.) Significantly, the arms supplies are being unloaded not at Saudi Arabia's Persian Gulf ports but at ports on the Red Sea. The threats to Gulf security have prompted the Saudis to develop their Western ports and they could become key oil outlets reassuringly far from Iran and from the Soviet Union.

Saudi support for Iraq has apparently not extended to answering its call for Arab sanctions against Syria, by which Iraq appears to mean a cut in the subsidies the rich Arabs pay to support Syria's occupation force in Lebanon.

A key question for Syria is whether this occupation force has grown decadent in its exercise of seigniorial rights and drained President Assad's strength, or whether it has reinforced the Damascus regime. Certainly, it has increased both Syria's weight on the Palestine Liberation Organization, and resentment against Syria among Yasir Arafat's supporters.

The backdrop to these changing and straining alliances is a sagging oil market that has also affected producer states psychologically, in terms of perceived Arab strength and prospects. At the same time, there is a new Arab acknowledgment of Israel's force and permanence. The focus of strategy against Israel has changed from wiping out the alien intruders to containing their seemingly irresistible expansion.

Among Israelis, however, opinion is hardening. Peace with Egypt has left them more unnerfed than relieved. The truly national emotional reaction to the forced evacuation of the Sinai settlement of Yamit has stiffened resolve against relinquishing any more settlements anywhere ever again.

The Reagan Administration is increasingly caught between its ties to Israel and its desire to deflect Soviet inroads in the region. Its tendency has been to meet the strains with alternating arms sales. But the reassurance arms provide is temporary, and the stakes keep rising.

Promoting a political settlement would require a different approach, starting with a push for more productive Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. It would also support renewed ties between Egypt and moderate Arabs, while helping Israel to see this as beneficial and not at their expense. But it is going to be difficult to prevent the developing uncertainties from collapsing into war, let alone to consolidate the peace.



Iraqi prisoners captured by Iran are forced to hold posters of Ayatollah Khomeini.

STREET PEOPLE

By Helga Dudman

Dizengoff, Dons Garois, Tchernichowsky, George Eliot, Ibn Gabirol and Selma Lagerlöf all have something in common — they became Israeli streets. STREET PEOPLE is an unusual book, which combines the stories of some fascinating people with selected short tours of the streets in Israel bearing their names. The book is as amusing as it is informative.

Published by Carta and The Jerusalem Post. 200 pages, hardcover, illustrated. IS 285

ALL-FAITH BOOK OF FEASTS
By Israel Lippel

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Published by the Jerusalem Institute for Interreligious Relations and Research. 64 pages, paperback, indexed. IS 75

WITH PREJUDICE
By Alex Berlyne

Alex Berlyne's mind is either a fount of erudition or a rubbish dump, depending on your point of view. In the ten years "With Prejudice" has been appearing in *The Jerusalem Post*, the column has dealt with such abstruse topics as Anal (a language spoken in Burma and Manipur), the way Shakespeare's puns crop up in comic postcards four centuries later, and the age-old question of "Who is a Slout?" With tongue planted firmly in cheek, Berlyne lovingly assails nearly every institution followed by man.

Published by Carta and The Jerusalem Post. 256 pages, hardcover, illustrated. IS 311

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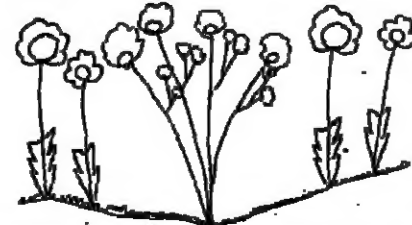
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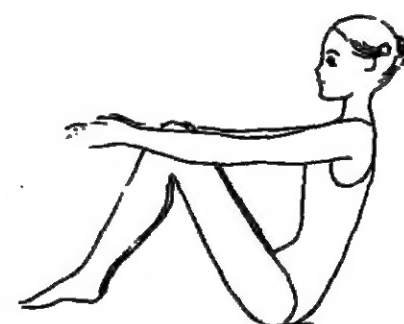
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By Judie Oron

Do you think you're too fat? Too skinny? Too flat-chested? Too wide-hipped? *Growing Up Thin* can help you learn to cope with — even love — your body, including its "imperfections." The book includes excerpts from interviews with over 100 women who discuss how they feel about their bodies, and how these feelings affect their lives. Author Judie Oron offers a simple programme of diet and exercise to help fight physical "inflation" and break bad habits at any age. Ms. Oron's weekly "Figure it Out" column on this subject first appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* in 1976.

Published by Carta and The Jerusalem Post. 127 pages, laminated hardcover, illustrated. IS 218

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BROADWAY 80

I'm glad I changed...

The Nation

In Summary

Mixed Signals From Washington On Civil Rights

Despite steady progress in voting rights protection, supporters of a tougher Voting Rights Act say that, in many respects, it's the same old North and South. Even as the Senate moved closer to approving some sort of extension of the Voting Rights Act last week, the Justice Department moved under the law to block reapportionment plans for the Alabama Legislature.

The department said the action was taken because Alabama's plans "clearly would lead to a retrogression in the position of black voters." Under Section 5 of the current law, nine states, including Alabama, and parts of 13 others with a history of voter discrimination must get advance clearance for any electoral changes. The House favored amending the act to extend Section 5 indefinitely, but allow states to "bail out" if they showed that they no longer discriminated against minority voters.

Conservative senators oppose that amendment, which also makes the discriminatory effects, rather than intent, the basis of a civil rights violation. However, the Senate Judiciary Committee last week approved a compromise that extends the "pre-clearance" provision for 20 years. The compromise, supported by President Reagan, maintains the "effects" requirement but requires courts to examine the "totality of circumstances" surrounding discrimination charges, and not just election results.

Meanwhile, President Reagan said he supported a bill that would remove the authority of the lower Federal courts to order the busing of school children more than five miles from their homes.

Texas Primary Ends Peaceably

It was a sharp break with the Texas party's rowdy tradition, but Buddy Temple dropped out of the race for governor last week, giving the Democratic nomination to Attorney General Mark White.

Mr. Temple, who could afford to be gracious (he's a millionaire and just one-third through a six-year term on the powerful Texas Railroad Commission), thereby spared the party a possibly divisive runoff. Mr. White and Mr. Temple were the top two

tion last week agreed to let an international body examine facilities at two detention centers for Haitian refugees.

The visits were requested by a unit of the Organization of American States, in response to complaints at Fort Allen in Puerto Rico and the Krome North camp near Miami. The Immigration and Naturalization Service said 555 Haitians were being held at Krome North and 771 at Fort Allen. Nationwide some 2,025 Haitians are being held at centers in 14 cities.

Washington had opposed an investigation on the ground that Haitians had not exhausted all available remedies in Federal courts. When the commission decided to visit anyway, the United States authorities agreed to cooperate.

Last May the Immigration Service began detaining Haitians caught illegally entering the country instead of releasing them to American sponsors. In October the Administration ordered interdictions at sea to stop Haitians before they arrived; at the same time the Immigration Service began holding rapid deportation hearings.

A Miami judge's subsequent ruling that no Haitian could be tried unless represented by legal counsel had the effect of stopping the trials but prolonging the Haitians' detention. The United States insists that the Haitians are economic refugees, while the Haitians insist they are seeking political asylum.

Hinckley Defense Opens Its Case

Defense lawyers last week began painting a painfully detailed portrait of John W. Hinckley Jr. as a disturbed young man who had taken refuge in a fantasy world and thus was not responsible for his actions when he shot President Reagan and three other men last spring.

Appearing in the first full week of testimony, JoAnn Hinckley described her son as a loner and a perpetual failure. A few months before the attack, she said, a psychiatrist talked her and her husband, a Colorado oil executive, out of sending him to a mental institution for drug therapy.

Instead, as part of a plan to make him self-sufficient, he was driven to the Denver airport — less than a week before he ambushed the Presidential party outside the Washington Hilton Hotel — and told not to come home again.

Earlier, after the prosecution had presented its case, defense lawyers asked Federal District Judge Barrington D. Parker to acquit Mr. Hinckley. The Government's evidence — including a never-mailed letter to the actress Jodie Foster that described the planned attempt on Mr. Reagan's life as a "historic deed" that would impress her — amounted to proof that Mr. Hinckley was indeed insane at the time of the shooting, the defense lawyers argued. The judge didn't agree.

Government lawyers took but two days to review the familiar details of the shooting and to introduce evidence designed to show that the attack was the work of a calculating mind, not a deranged one. Prosecutors maintained, for instance, that Mr. Hinckley had set out to maim, loading his gun with exploding Devastator bullets.

Inching Toward 'New Federalism'

Officials of the National Governors Association last week said they had moved a notch nearer an agreement with the Administration that might take the stalled "new federalism" off the drawing boards.

Describing the terms of what he called a tentative agreement, Gov. Richard A. Snelling of Vermont, chairman of the governors' group, said that for one thing the states might be willing to assume more responsibility for underwriting the primary welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, if Washington agreed to create a "safety net supplemental assistance fund." The fund would help states cope with special problems such as high unemployment.

Under the original "new federalism" proposals, unveiled in President Reagan's State of the Union Message in January, the states would assume responsibility for welfare and food stamps, the Federal Government would in turn pick up the tab for Medicaid.

It remains to be seen if the tentative agreement will lead to a firm deal — or to yet more talk. "A compromise has been engineered but not approved formally by either side," Mr. Snelling said, "because at this point we are still waiting for the details of Medicaid." The White House has yet to disclose how it would administer the program that provides medical assistance for the poor and is expected to cost the states \$19 billion next year.

Michael Wright,
William C. Rhoden
and Caroline Raul Horner

Reagan 'Acquisition Reform' Encounters the Problems of Procurement, Plus

Even a Trimmer Military Wouldn't Be Any Bargain

By CHARLES MOHR

WASHINGTON — The steady and seemingly uncontrollable increase in the cost of modern weapons has led several scientists to calculate that, if present trends continue, sometime fairly early in the next century it could take the entire military budget to purchase one combat aircraft and, not long after that, the entire gross national product.

In an effort to prevent the continuation of those trends, Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci approved a little more than a year ago 32 "initiatives" meant to improve the defense acquisition process and reduce "cost overruns." (Because the word acquisition includes the entire process of obtaining weapons systems it is now more frequently used than procurement, which is a major part of acquisition.)

All of the reform measures had been proposed in the past and almost all had been given some trial by previous administrations. Democrats who are knowledgeable about defense have praised the



Photographer/David R. Luzzan
M-1 battle tank

intent of the new Administration's acquisition reforms, while expressing skepticism about the problems of implementation.

However, as the Senate began to grapple last week with a bill authorizing more than \$180 billion for the purchase and development of weapons in the 1983 fiscal year, which will begin Oct. 1, the inherent tensions between acquisition policy and other policies were thrown into clearer, and somewhat disheartening, focus.

For instance, the bill authorizes the Administration's proposal to build two large nuclear-powered aircraft carriers in an overlapping production schedule that will permit shipyard crews to move expeditiously and economically from one ship to the second. This is designed to "save" as much as \$750 million in a more rational acquisition process than spreading the shipbuilding over a longer period.

But the two "large deck" carriers are still estimated to cost \$2.8 billion (a cost which, itself, is



Black Star/Herbert J. Kohnen
F-16 fighter plane

likely to escalate in light of historical precedent). To Congressmen who do not see the necessity for two more big nuclear carriers, or to Congressmen looking for quick cuts in runaway Federal deficits, the plan will seem unattractive.

Much of the Pentagon's present "acquisition improvement program" poses a similar problem: It requires what Defense Department officials call more "up-front funding," or an increase in the obligation of money now with an aim of reducing the ultimate lifetime cost of developing, purchasing and operating a weapons system until it becomes obsolete. Examples are numerous.

The new policy, for instance, calls for more money to be spent on testing equipment, a measure that is expected to save sizable amounts of money now wasted when insufficient testing conceals design problems until late in the acquisition process. Another measure instructs program managers to budget for more money than originally projected by contractor corporations. This is called "budgeting to most likely cost" and represents the feeling that contractor bids and estimates are almost always too low.

Large savings are theoretically envisioned through such measures as achieving "economic production rates" and "multi-year contracting." But the aim of producing high-priority weapons at "economic" rates can only be reached by buying equipment such as the F-15 and F-16 fighter planes, "mature" systems which will form the backbone of Air Force strength for many years. This pushes up annual budget totals for the next few years.

"Of course," said a Pentagon official, "when Congress starts looking for budget cuts that is exactly the area they will cut into."

However, it is not clear yet that Congress will undercut the acquisition-process changes by reducing obligations authority in the "wrong" places. The Senate Armed Services Committee, for instance, left Pentagon proposals nearly untouched in that regard.

A more important, and long-range, problem may be that the Reagan Administration has not yet swallowed the medicine it has prescribed.

In a recent report, the General Accounting Of-

fice, the investigative arm of Congress, gave Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and his team a mixed report card.

The G.A.O. report said the Defense Department had "generally followed through" on its pledge to give much greater budget emphasis to the readiness and "sustainability" of the armed forces. This encompasses more spending on ammunition, fuel, training and other unglamorous items, while also investing "heavily in force modernization" or glamorous major weapons systems.

"However," the report added, "we found that the Administration had only limited success in eliminating marginal weapons programs [in order] to fund higher priority programs at more efficient production rates."

The major recommendation of the G.A.O. was for future reductions in marginal programs.

"We probably didn't do enough," one Pentagon official said. But such officials say that it is far too early for the new Administration to have achieved all desired results. It is difficult, they argue, to rationally eliminate many programs that are far along in the development process because the money already invested in them would be entirely lost. A new budget cycle for fiscal year 1984 begins in earnest this week, and the official said, "We will keep pounding away to try to turn this place around."

The G.A.O. report also found that in the period covering fiscal years 1980 to 1982 the Carter and Reagan Administrations found themselves spending more money on defense, but getting fewer weapons. One reason that both Administrations tried to increase defense spending was to try to overcome the declining totals of weapons entering the American military inventory.

However, in almost no case has an "efficient production rate" been achieved. The troubled M-1 main battle tank, which for two straight fiscal years has been the Army's highest cost-increase item, is being procured at only about 60 percent of the most efficient rate. The number purchased is already 348 below the levels recommended in the 1980 through 1984 five-year defense plan, the report said. The F-15 and F-16 fighter planes are also running behind the totals recommended in that five-year plan and below the G.A.O. estimate of efficient production. And 72 fewer of the planes have been built in the last two years than called for in the five-year plan. The cuts which the Senate is likely to vote this week in the weapons account may be needed for budgetary and economic reasons, but they are also likely to aggravate the military's acquisition problems.



The New York Times/Paul Souther
F-15 fighter plane

California Vote This Week Will Be Professional Unions' Next Test



A professor lecturing to a chemistry class at the University of California at Berkeley.

Professors Work for Bosses, Too

By JUDITH CUMMINGS

Time used to be when unions were a blue-collar custom, and doing without them was one sign of a profession's prestige. No longer. Under the pressure of tighter budgets and reduced employment opportunities, one after another profession — doctors, engineers, symphony musicians — has gone the collective bargaining route. The latest group to succumb to the advantages of unionization are university faculties. They have been organizing rapidly, especially at public colleges and the large university systems, such as the State University of New York, the State University System of Florida, the New Jersey State College System and the University of Connecticut.

This week, the union movement in higher education will take a leap forward when the 20,000 faculty members of the California State University system, the largest four-year college system in the country, vote in a runoff election between the Congress of Faculty Associations and the United Professors of California. After the California system's faculties voted 4-to-1 in favor of casting their lot with organized labor, the two unions tied short of a majority.

The possible role of unions was underscored last week when, for the first time in the California system's history, tenured professors at Sonoma State, a rural school north of San Francisco, were

given layoff notices by an administration claiming "financial exigency." The administration told 24 professors in the humanities and social sciences that their disciplines were overstaffed, while the school needed more staffing in athletics, business and other vocation-oriented majors.

But such situations aside, the unionizing trend has been strengthened by other, more pervasive concerns. Faculty salaries have been lagging behind inflation at most public and private schools. And, as states grip their purse strings tighter, university central headquarters have been taking more financial decisions from campuses, which, in turn, erodes many of the pleasanter aspects of the academic life. Departments and individual professors end up having less control over what courses professors will teach and time granted for publication and other scholarly pursuits.

"At one time you wouldn't have been able to organize 20 people to talk about unions," said Dr. Sidney Ribeau, an assistant professor of speech communication at the California State campus at Los Angeles. "But these days, as your area of specialization is cut and you're forced to give back courses because the Governor is telling you to, you get the feeling you'd better have somebody speaking for you."

The End of a Collegial Tradition?

Nevertheless, many Cal State professors say they are accepting unions reluctantly, believing collective bargaining will add yet another layer of bureaucracy. "I don't really believe in collective bargaining at all, because the possibility of destroying the academic environment is very high," said Dr. Thomas Warschauer, an associate professor of finance at San Diego State, echoing the sentiments of many of his colleagues. Perhaps in the spirit of the more genteel collegial tradition, the university's administration has maintained a studied neutrality.

The way to unionization was opened for the California system by a 1977 legislative act authorizing collective bargaining in higher education. It is the lack of a comparably clear Federal authority that

has prevented the trend from catching on at more private schools, some experts say. In a 1980 decision, the United States Supreme Court ruled that faculty members at Yeshiva University in New York City were barred from collective bargaining because they were effectively managers of the institution. Although the court said the decision applied only at Yeshiva, Dr. Joel M. Douglas, director of the National Center for the Study of Collective Bargaining in Higher Education at Baruch College, said its impact "has literally closed down campus bargaining" in the private sector until the National Labor Relations Board decides 27 pending cases. Last week, the board may have closed the doors even tighter by denying collective bargaining rights to faculties at Ithaca College in New York, Thiel College in Greenville, Pa., and the Duquesne University Law School in Pittsburgh. The board followed the standards set down in the Yeshiva case, ruling in each individual case that the faculties at the three colleges had enough control over such policies as course offerings, teaching methods and standards for admissions to be considered part of the management.

The addition of Cal State to the union fold means that nearly 50 percent of all higher education faculty members in the United States now teach at institutions engaged in collective bargaining, according to the Higher Education Research Institute. The score is less clear on what has been won and lost. There is little dispute that a certain rigidity sets in in the interactions between faculty and administration once unions enter the scene, and some say the student is the loser. Albert Johnson, vice president of academic affairs at San Diego State, refers to the "shirtpocket contract" syndrome, in which "every member of the faculty has a small copy of the contract in his shirt."

On the salary issue, studies have been contradictory. "Nobody knows," said Baruch College's Dr. Douglas. But Dr. J. Victor Baldrige, senior research sociologist at the higher education institute who co-authored two books on the subject, was willing to go out on a limb. "The faculty gets more money," he said. "I'm convinced of that."



Mark White

vote-getters last weekend as Texas kicked off the spring primary season. In a press conference, Mr. Temple said that while he might have whipped Mr. White in next month's runoff, "judging from the tone of the campaign that just ended, it's clear that the runoff could degenerate into a bitter contest." Democratic squabbling four years ago helped make the present incumbent, William P. Clements Jr., the state's first Republican Governor since Reconstruction.

In other Texas races, Representative Phil Gramm, a "boll weevil" criticized by fellow Democrats for aiding and abetting Reaganomics last year, was nominated for another term.

In Indiana, Democratic Representative David W. Evans wasn't so lucky. He lost his seat after being forced under a redistricting plan concocted by Republicans to run against another incumbent Democrat, Andrew Jacobs Jr. Another Democratic Representative, Floyd Fithian, was chosen to oppose Republican Senator Richard G. Lugar in this November's election.

A Look Into Haitian Camps

Apparently weary of fending off charges of concentration-camp conditions, the Reagan Administra-

Jefferson

The Singular Power of A Giant Called Exxon

At 100, it remains Mr. Rockefeller's antithesis of individualism.

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

MR. ROCKEFELLER was right. Although we pay homage to Jeffersonian democracy, Americans have built an economy that relies on oligarchs to get the job done. And the biggest of all is Exxon, the most prominent descendant of the vast empire that John D. Rockefeller, who made no bones about the end of individualism, put together piece by piece.

The Exxon Corporation, the world's largest industrial company, shuffles billions of dollars like pocket change. Its decisions shape nations and shake governments.

Consider the Colony project, a \$5 billion oil shale development in the Colorado high plains. Until a week ago, it was the centerpiece of United States involvement in synthetic fuel; it was also an undertaking where Exxon, paying its own way, was a kind of equal partner with Washington, to whom lesser companies looked for financial help. Last weekend, Exxon withdrew from the venture, and last week, 2,000 workers got their last paychecks; 1,000 more were on their way out. A new town died and, practically unnoticed, a \$100 million pipeline project to ship the shale oil was shelved.

The scale of this thing called Exxon — which opens the celebration of its 100th birthday at its annual meeting this Thursday — is boggling. It consists of more than 400 corporate entities operating in 100 countries. Each day, six million motorists stop at Exxon's 65,000 service stations worldwide. The company's oil and gas pipelines would more than circle the earth. The cost of a single offshore drilling platform, towering higher than a 50-story building, might be four times the size of Harvard University's annual operating budget. Each week, Exxon spends \$200 million on capital projects. Last year it earned \$176.53 a second. So rich is Exxon that it still gives away road maps free.

"There is no wad of cash like this anywhere on earth," said Jack Blum, a Washington energy lawyer and former Senate in-

"The day of combination is here to stay. Individualism has gone, never to return."

— John D. Rockefeller

EXXON Milestones

1882 John D. Rockefeller founds the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which in 1899 became the holding company for all Standard Oil interests and eventually controlled more than four-fifths of oil refining and marketing in the U.S.

1911 The Supreme Court breaks up Jersey Standard into 34 separate companies. In 1919 Jersey bought into Humble Oil & Refining, the present Exxon U.S.A.

1920 Jersey secretly buys into Russian fields, despite the recent revolution there, and in 1921 organized Standard Oil of Venezuela. In 1928, Exxon initiated a meeting in Scotland with the British and Dutch interests that controlled international oil and wound up with its first stake in the Middle East.

1937 Bolivia expropriates Jersey oil properties; with Mexico following a year later. As World War II loomed, Jersey came under attack for its ties, soon broken off, to the German chemical group I.G. Farben.

1948 Jersey acquires a 30 percent interest in the Arabian American Oil Company.

1959-60 Jersey makes its first big strike in Libya, hit huge gas reserves in the Netherlands and then, in 1968, had a major oil and gas strike on Alaska's North Slope.

1972 The Exxon name is adopted; cost, \$100 million.

1973-74 The Arab oil embargo led to Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq taking ownership of Exxon interests in those nations. In 1975, Exxon's Venezuelan holdings were nationalized; Clifton C. Garvin Jr. became chief executive. By the end of the decade, the Iranian revolution had thrown the industry into turmoil. All in all, Exxon's net proven reserves dropped from almost 45 billion barrels in 1972 to just 7 billion barrels by 1982.

1982 Exxon enters its 100th year having totaled up revenues of \$115.15 billion in 1981 and profits of \$5.57 billion. On May 2, it quits the \$5 billion Colony shale oil project in Colorado; killing America's most ambitious attempt to produce synthetic fuels.

"Things in this country are done on a large scale, and yet each one of us likes to think about things in a small way. It's always been a strange thing to me."

— Clifton C. Garvin Jr.

vestigator. "This is a wad of cash to break banks, even governments."

Take the high-speed elevator to the executive dining room on the 53d floor of Exxon's regal white skyscraper on the Avenue of the Americas, and one finds the founder's rollicking desk still prominently displayed. Two floors below, Clifton C. Garvin Jr., chairman and chief executive officer, plus the seven men who make up his executive team, walk corridors lined with chandeliers and brightened by original paintings and freshly cut flowers.

TWENTY-SEVEN floors lower, technicians in white lab coats like to term "the war room" direct the far-flung movements of Exxon's tankers, a fleet on a par with the Royal Navy. In office after office, globes and world maps suggest the breadth of Exxon, the company that was a multinational 80 years before the term slipped into popular usage.

Such sheer size leaves margin for error. And Exxon has been criticized for overbidding by hundreds of millions of dollars in offshore lease sales, only to find disappointing amounts of oil; for its persistent enthusiasm for expensive synthetic fuels long past the time most others abandoned them, and for its laggard performance in minerals, electric motors, office products and anything else that doesn't come in 42-gallon barrels.

Size, indeed, sometimes seems to blind the company to all but the gigantic. What other corporation would claim that \$55 million illegally doled out to Italian politicians was too small a sum to notice?

Still, Exxon isn't Exxon for nothing. From the way it develops executives to the way it deals with the public, Exxon clearly expects the polished "Exxon system" to keep it No. 1. By a wide margin, it leads the world in oil and gas production, commodities essential well into the next century.

Exxon has perhaps been most deft at making its way in a changing world. From the 19th century, when companies began moving out into the world to lift other nations' oil, through the 1970's, as governments wrenched back title to their resources, Exxon has proved its skill at what amounts to statecraft, an ability to endure as a power on the world scene. Perhaps most notable, its grasp of global politics and of enlightened self-interest enabled it during the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo to shuffle oil supplies around like checkers. No nation was denied oil, but the companies nevertheless honored the letter of the embargo. "Exxon had the clearest vision of balancing all the interests and the need not to push anyone to the wall," says Jerome Levinson, former staff counsel to the Senate Multinational Subcommittee.

One might argue — as Exxon does — that colossal, undemocratic enterprises such as itself are precisely what enable America to afford democracy. It quietly points out that the \$3 trillion economy of the United States, which generates one of the world's highest standards of living, rests on giant foundations — General Motors,

The Economy

General Electric, International Business Machines.

"Things in this country are done on a large scale," Mr. Garvin said, "and yet each one of us likes to think about things in a small way. It's always been a strange thing to me."

The debate over bigness is older than the industrial age itself. For 300 years, two questions have been at its core: Is bigness intrinsically bad? And does growing huge transform an organization into something qualitatively worse than something smaller?

The answer — if Exxon is a clue — is frustratingly elusive. It was to curb Mr. Rockefeller's predations that the first antitrust laws were enacted. At the same time, even Mr. Rockefeller's bitterest enemies concede his gift for raw efficiency, which flowed in good part from sheer size.

"From the beginning the Standard Oil Company has studied thoroughly everything connected with the oil business," Ida Tarbell wrote in her muckraking history. "It has known, not guessed at conditions. It has a keen authoritative insight. It has applied itself to its tasks with indefatigable zeal."

While bigness in itself is one dominant theme, to a large extent, the story of Exxon is the story of the world's oil industry. And the key to that story is control.

Oil is the most disorderly of substances. Geologically, it is maddeningly elusive, until suddenly spurring up in abundance somewhere unexpected, and often very inconvenient. Economically, profits are subject to everything from consumer whims to macroeconomic vagaries. Politically, it is quicksilver slippery, the toy of sheiks, senators and charlatans. The game is to bring as much control to this tangled skein of uncontrollable phenomena as possible.

"Bringing order to chaos," is how Mr. Rockefeller described his hammerlock on the nation's refining industry.

"Predicting the course of events," said Mr. Garvin, 14th in the 100-year line of chief executives, "is like trying to tattoo a soap bubble."

Exxon's and other companies' early success in restricting Texas output in order to keep prices up and conserve oil was one step in this direction. So was the 1928 journey of Exxon chief Walter Teague to Achmar Castle in Scotland, where Exxon, British Petroleum and Shell of the Netherlands, leading the oil groups, having carved up the world into market segments, set prices. And so, indeed, was Exxon's leadership in pressing for large-scale production of synthetic oil, a step that logically seems to lead to not having to look for the real thing.

Exxon Corporation AT A GLANCE

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data

Three months ended	1982	1981
Mar. 31		
Revenues	\$27,109,000	\$30,323,000
Net income	1,240,000	1,600,000
Earnings per share	\$1.43	\$1.85
Year ended		
Dec. 31		
Revenues	113,197,000	108,448,000
Net income	5,567,000	5,850,000
Earnings per share	\$6.44	\$6.49
Total assets, Dec. 31, 1981	\$62,931,055	
Current assets	23,848,477	
Current liabilities	17,743,552	
Stock price, May 7, 1982		
N.Y.S.E. consolidated close	29	
Stock price, 52-week range	35-27 1/2	
Employees, Dec. 31, 1981	180,000	
Headquarters	New York City	

But what is Exxon? To begin, it is a corporation, a legal entity allowing the organization to transcend the lives of men. ("A corporation doesn't have a soul to damn or a butt to kick," Henry Banta, a left-leaning energy lawyer, observes.)

Exxon sprouted as the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey with the granting of a charter to Mr. Rockefeller on Aug. 5, 1882. Originally the operating arm of Mr. Rockefeller's Trust, it became the vehicle for controlling the entire skein of Standard Oil companies in 1899, after New Jersey abolished its antitrust laws and otherwise encouraged companies to incorporate there.

Then, with the Supreme Court's busting of the trust in 1911, Jersey Standard became one of 34 new oil companies, a collection including some of today's biggest — Mobil, Socon, Indiana Standard, Sohio and Arco.

One obvious definition of Exxon, therefore, is that it is a child of Rockefeller. But only up to a point. Mr. Rockefeller ceased being an active manager in 1897, and his descendants are believed to own less than 1 percent of Exxon stock. Today, Exxon is owned by 804,000 shareholders, up more than 100,000 over the last year, largely because of the company's hefty 10 percent dividend.

THE WEEK IN BUSINESS

Unemployment Rises to 9.4%, a Postwar Record

Unemployment rose to 9.4 percent in April, a postwar record and up from 9 percent in March, the Labor Department said. The Democrats used the report to sharply criticize the President's economic program.

A budget compromise was reached between the White House and Republican leaders. The proposal, which would raise taxes by \$95 million over three years, envisions a \$106 billion deficit in fiscal year 1983.

The nation's money supply fell \$4.9 billion in the last reporting week of April, eliminating much of the huge increase earlier in the month.

Paul A. Volcker, in an unexpected shift, came close to supporting a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced Federal budget. But he urged that the amendment proposal not divert attention from solving current fiscal problems.

President Reagan agreed to impose quotas on sugar imports in an attempt to avoid having to buy and store domestic sugar under the price-support plan he accepted last year. The move

is expected to lead to higher prices.

The S.E.C. approved a computerized trading link of seven major stock exchanges and brokerage houses that make markets in stocks. The experimental system, to begin later this month, is a key step toward a national market system.

Thrift institutions may offer investment and brokerage services to their customers, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board decided.

A bill providing \$1 billion in mortgage aid for middle-income home buyers was cleared for action next week in the House.

The New York Futures Exchange began trading in stock index futures.

New-car sales fell 5.1 percent in the last 10 days of April, the Big Three auto makers reported. The drop was mainly a result of a lackluster response by consumers to incentives, high interest rates and the recession.

The Dow gained 29.84 points on the week, closing at 889.20. It was the highest close since Jan. 28.

Resignation at Harvester



International Harvester's beleaguered chairman, Archie McCardell, (left) stepped down Monday at his board's request. The move, which followed the abrupt departure of the company's president by a month, came just before Harvester and the U.A.W. announced membership approval of an agreement involving union concessions. While analysts speculated that the pact and the resignation were linked, Harvester denied it. But a bitter six-month strike that ended in May 1980 was called Mr. McCardell's gravest error. Louis W. Menk, retired chairman of the Burlington Northern, was named as Mr. McCardell's replacement.

A.T.&T. is selling two million shares to Morgan Stanley under "shelf" registration, which is intended to streamline such offerings. Exxon plans to issue \$500 million in debt securities under the same rule.

Pan Am is suing Braniff, contending that Braniff violated an interim pact to transfer its Latin American routes to Pan Am. It is seeking \$100 million in damages and the return of a \$7 million down payment.

The New York Stock Exchange			
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1982			
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg
Exxon	4,729,700	29	+ 1 1/2
Pan Am	4,058,600	4	+ 1/2
Mobil	3,971,800	24 1/2	+ 3/4
Detpnt	3,488,400	14 1/2	- 2 1/2
Texaco	3,353,100	31 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Star Tec	3,168,100	23 1/2	- 1 1/2
ATT	3,150,800	55 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Rale Pur	3,033,000	14	+ 1/2
IBM	3,002,800	64 1/2	+ 1 1/2
St On Cl	2,715,400	35	+ 5/8
Tandy	2,525,800	29 1/2	- 2 1/2
K mart	2,274,400	18 1/2	+ 1/2
G Mot	2,243,100	42 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Sony Co	2,240,800	15 1/2	+ 1
Phil Pet	2,196,200	33 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Standard & Poor's			
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg
400 Indust	135.1	128.2	+3.82
20 Transp	19.4	18.3	+0.68
40 Util	58.3	54.5	+1.14
40 Financial	14.5	14.2	+0.03
500 Stocks	120.5	116.3	+3.03
Dow Jones			
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg
30 Indust	876.5	837.5	+20.84
20 Transp	357.8	338.5	+9.77
15 Util	117.6	113.1	+3.46
65 Com	345.8	328.8	+34.25
The American Stock Exchange			
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1982			
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg
DomeP	1,526,100	7 1/2	—
Withrd	603,200	18 1/2	+ 3/4
IntKnt	597,300	5 1/2	- 1/2
RangrO	582,300	5 1/2	+ 1/2
WangB	525,700	31 1/2	1
GFCd	484,100	11 1/2	+ 1/2
NPatnt	418,800	10 1/2	- 1/2
Amthl	393,700	22 1/2	+ 1 1/2
HouOTI	338,300	13 1/2	—
CrydO	315,700	13 1/2	+ 2 1/2
MARKET DIARY			
Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs
1,388	508	2,117	181
857	1,047	2,129	160
75	64		
VOLUME			
Company	Last Week	Year To Date	
Total Sales	298,800,200	4,646,070,536	
Same Per. 1981	221,212,570	4,338,541,433	
WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES			
High	Low	Last	Change
78.17	75.54	77.90	+2.04
58.80	57.13	58.58	+1.21
40.17	39.01	40.17	+1.00
71.56	70.84	71.38	+0.44
69.95	68.51	68.76	+1.68
New York Stock Exchange			
Company	Last Week	Year To Date	
Indust	78.17	75.54	77.90 +2.04
Transp	58.80	57.13	58.58 +1.21
Util	40.17	39.01	40.17 +1.00
Finance	71.56	70.84	71.38 +0.44
Composite	69.95	68.51	68.76 +1.68
VOLUME			
Company	Last Week	Year To Date	
Total Sales	21,458,525	377,215,895	
Same Per. 1981	25,134,385	505,481,520	

The New York Times

Founded in 1857

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Fathers, Mothers and Children



For Michael Harbert, Mother's Day came early this year, on a winter day in Saigon. Mr. Harbert and three other Vietnam veterans were there to discuss unresolved legacies of the war. They ran into some on the street. "You can see bomb craters and understand that people can fill them in," he says, "but when you see a 16-year-old child who looks like your brother..."

Outside his hotel, a middle-aged mother pressed a thick envelope of photos into his hand and said, before ducking away in fright, "These are American children. Please help us."

There are many of them, fathered by Americans, mostly soldiers. Amerasians, they are called, and only some, like the boy and girl pictured on the left, are in Vietnam. Others, like the three on the right, are in Korea, or in other countries. In Vietnam, the youngest are now 8. In Korea, still with 38,000 American troops, Amerasian babies are born each month.

The children in Korea are often persecuted as half-breeds. Some of those in Vietnam, orphaned and homeless, run the streets with other *but doi*, the dust of life. Everywhere, the Amerasians are marked, by their blond pigtails, or black skin or blue eyes. With American fathers, they should be able to lay claim to American citizenship. Official obstruction or insufficient proof often makes that impossible. Unless they can soon lay claim to America's conscience, it will be too late.

Why can't they come? The reasons differ by country. Children from Korea can be readily adopted here, as is illustrated by the untiring work of the Rev. Alfred Keane, a Maryknoll priest. But many are by now too old, or otherwise technically ineligible. Those in Vietnam cannot get out; the Vietnamese Government won't let them out, while

ours has been indifferent about letting them in. One reason is fear of numbers. There are perhaps 80,000 Amerasians — though by no means all would come to the United States even if they could. Another is fear of fraud. These children would have such a hard time proving citizenship, officials have insisted, better not even tempt them.

To its warm credit, the Reagan Administration recently reversed that callous policy. It now supports a bill to admit Amerasian children, devised by Representative Stewart McKinney of Connecticut. The Senate sponsor is Admiral Jeremiah Denton of Alabama, a longtime prisoner of war. They would not increase the total number of people admitted to the United States. Instead, they would grant proper priority to those Amerasians with sponsors willing to support them.

This measure would help in Korea, where many mothers are determined, however painfully, that their children escape a bleak future. Enactment would also be the place to start trying to persuade Vietnam to relent, especially if America's interest is clearly children, not propaganda. It is, in short, a humane and sensible bill.

Still, for three years, it failed to move. This spring, at last, there have been signs of interest from Romano Mazzoli of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Immigration subcommittee. And last week Alan Simpson of Wyoming, his Senate counterpart, promised prompt hearings and action.

It's a promise worth remembering. If relief falls now, it will take another year to revive. That risk elicits from Father Keane an apt Mother's Day thought for Senator Simpson, for Representative Mazzoli, for Judiciary Committee Chairmen Thurmond and Rodino — and for all the rest of us:

"Think how long a year is," says Father Keane, "in the life of a child."

Mr. Block on the Lysenko Trail

What is going on in the office of John Block, the Secretary of Agriculture?

Last month he fired the distinguished scientist who led the Soil Conservation Service and hired a crotch without background in the subject — this at a time when a third of America's farmland is threatened with erosion. Now he has ordered political and security checks on scientists invited to his advisory committees.

"Our principal criterion is scientific qualification," Mr. Block's assistant told Science magazine. But, he added, "If two names are submitted to us and one is a Democrat and one is a Republican, we will choose the Republican."

This politicization of scientific advice will inevitably degrade its quality. As for security checks to

handle little if any classified information — it is hard to imagine a more futile use of the F.B.I.

Mr. Block's evident contempt for expertise is unsettling because he oversees a technical program of critical importance to national, indeed global needs. His misjudgments don't approach those of the Soviet leaders who once put agriculture under the heel of a charlatan, Trofim Lysenko, but they do inject politics into the realm of technical decisions.

Surely Mr. Block intends no sabotage of the country's agriculture, let alone a Lysenko-style assault on the study of genetics. But neither did the Soviet leaders; all they wanted was a politically sound fellow to show the experts how things should be done.

Jack, or Jill, in the Pulpit

For those who prefer their Sunday sermons in the woods, nature's purple-and-green hooded spring preachers, the Jack-in-the-pulpits, are now coming into their own. What is remarkable about these righteous plants, whose aliases include Indian turnip, hog onion, brown dragon and starchwort, is that the Jack you see may, in fact, be a Jill.

Paulette Bierzychudek reports in Natural History that when *Arisaema triphyllum* is not up to being a female (large, with two leaves), it's a male (small, with one leaf). Each year this preppy plant decides which to be. Sexual dimorphism, and sequential hermaphroditism, makes Jack-in-the-pulpit the woodland equivalent of a Steig cartoon.

A large female plant that has had a few bad years, we read, "can be induced to produce smaller leaves and to flower as a male." However, "with time and good conditions, the plant is likely to regain its large size and female status," which makes sense, since it takes more energy to be a female-in-the-pulpit. Also, "sex changing allows plants to reproduce sooner and more often; they can be fathers whenever they are too small to be mothers."

Would that life were usually so evenhanded. Still, Jack- or Jill-in-the-pulpit might just be the apt flower for our time: an equal rights perennial, each plant having many chances in the course of its life to stand in the stalk of the other sex.

Topics

21 and Counting

The New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that while a casino has the right to rig the odds, it cannot evict the more skillful blackjack players. Only the state's Casino Control Commission can decide rules of play and admission.

The offending players are "counters" with a sharper eye and memory than most; they can count the high cards drawn from a stack of 312. If the remaining deck is rich in high cards, they know how to bet.

Since every serious player "counts" to some degree, the commission has a problem. It could permit more frequent shuffling of the deck, but that would waste time and reduce the house's take.

We have some ideas for reconciling liberty and greed, but given the in-

vestments already made in this legal battle, they may be too valuable to give away for nothing.

Red Alert

Why should the Federal Election Commission pursue the Communist Party, U.S.A., to disclose its list of 1976 campaign contributors? Is it afraid that cunning Reds, with all of \$423,000, stole a national election?

Despite warnings from the courts, the F.E.C. still operates on the fringes of its charter, pursuing the Socialist Workers Party and tax protesters and regulating groups of similar influence.

Now a Federal Court of Appeals has rightly affirmed a lower court judgment that the commission's demands for disclosure amounted to harassment. If the F.E.C. isn't careful, it may soon find the concept of disclosure under which

it operates declared unconstitutional.

Useful Tips

To the moviegoer, New York cabdrivers are incessant talkers, endlessly obliging, quintessentially witty and better at tracking than the best bloodhound.

The New York passenger, however, knows cabdrivers are of many tongues, yet not necessarily English; has been deposited at Penn Station instead of Grand Central; has sat stunned as the driver ran the red all the way up Eighth Avenue; would be staggered if ever thanked for a tip.

Last month the city started a one-day course for cabdrivers — to teach courtesy, geography, safety and traffic regulations. But it is only for new drivers of fleet cabs. That leaves a lot who still expect a tip which they drop you at Penn Station instead of Grand Central.

Letters

Falklands — and the Fragility of World Peace

To the Editor:

In your April 15 editorial recommending that Secretary of State Haig terminate his shuttle diplomacy, you said, in regard to the Falkland Islands crisis: "And, let's face it, there are worse things than this matter coming to blows. Mr. Haig ought to stay home."

Aside from being uncharacteristically insensitive, the remark revealed a misjudgment of the potential significance of this dispute. Now that actual combat has been initiated, the import of this confrontation has become apparent.

The Falklands war has severely undermined the world's confidence in the achievement of peaceful resolutions of disputes. If it proves impossible to avert violence in a single-issue (territory) dispute, how can we reasonably expect to settle the far more complex and prevalent conflicts rooted in hostile ideologies, religious fanaticism or decades of mistrust?

The Falklands tragedy is an occasion for world leaders to re-examine and reinvigorate their commitments to peace. It is also an ominous reminder of how fragile that peace is.

DAVID G. O'BRIEN
Syosset, L.I., May 5, 1982

To the Editor:

Your editorial "Shock Therapy for Argentina" (May 1), endorsing U.S. support of the United Kingdom in the current conflict in the South Atlantic, raises some troublesome questions.

Shock therapy is not a treatment that goes to the root of problems. It is,

rather, an often-discredited, often-abused procedure that leads to the temporary suppression of symptoms — frequently at the cost of long-term damage to the patient.

Ironically, one effect of shock therapy is amnesia. And this is precisely what the Reagan Administration's actions will not do: It will be a long time before the Argentines will forget the conduct of the United States.



Regiments of British Highlanders and Dragons occupied Buenos Aires in 1806, only to be driven out by a motley group of Argentine soldiers and volunteers. In 1807, a large British invasion force was so roundly defeated by the Argentines that its commander, General Whitelock, was court-martialed upon his return to London.

The memory of these events has played a role in the calculations and

miscellaneous of the past. What role the memory of the shock therapy will play in calculations and miscellaneous in the years ahead, only time will tell.

J. R. KATZ
New York, May 1, 1982

To the Editor:

Anent the British Defense Ministry reference to "Hamlet" (rebutting Argentine combat claims, *New York Times* May 3), I would refer to two lines from the same play (Act 4, Scene 4): "To gain a little patch of ground / That hath in it no profit but the name."

KATHLEEN MAY
Brooklyn, May 3, 1982

To the Editor:

Within our lifetime, an isolated event in a remote part of the world — an assassination by an ardent nationalist in the Balkans — led to the most extreme carnage, devastation and waste of life. We don't as yet know where the conflict in the South Atlantic will lead, but when the tolls are taken and the accountabilities assessed, certain questions will have to be addressed:

• Would the Argentine junta have been so brazen if the Reagan Administration had not reversed its predecessor's policy toward the junta?

• How much of a determining factor in the junta's decision to invade was the expected renewal of arms sales and supplies by the U.S.?

• How much of the junta's intransigence in negotiations was due to its perception of U.S. support because of the Administration's renewed liaison with the Argentine Government, because of Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick's presence at a dinner at the Argentine embassy in Washington the very night of the invasion and because of her assertion on "Face the Nation" that the use of the words "invasion" and "force" was debatable because the Argentines considered the islands their own territory?

The Argentine junta may have expected an American response other than the one it got, but its expectations were not groundless. The junta is, after all, an authoritarian, not a totalitarian, regime. Or is it the other way around?

MARK COHEN
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., May 4, 1982

To the Editor:

Even for a newspaper so aggressively pro-British on the Falkland Islands crisis as *The Times*, your editorial "Why Britain Had to Raise the Stakes" (May 5) goes beyond the limits of the shameful apologies being uttered by the British Foreign Office in defense of the sinking of the General Belgrano.

It may appear to you that the torpedoing of the General Belgrano while sailing 30 miles outside the declared war zone was a "military victory" for Britain, although admittedly at a heavy political cost.

To the majority of the 300 million Spanish-speaking people in Spain and Latin America, however, it was an act of callous murder. No amount of rationalization to the effect that the cruiser posed an imminent threat to the British fleet will serve to whitewash this monstrous act.

Russian missiles and nuclear weapons pose an imminent threat to Western Europe and the United States. We have not, however, at least as of this writing, dropped the bomb on Moscow. Your attempt to gloss over Britain's deed with a tortured menu of the imperatives which forced Britain to commit this crime sounds like the rantings of a criminal lawyer pleading the innocence of a client caught on camera in the act of a coldblooded killing.

RENE ANSELMO
Greenwich, Conn., May 5, 1982

What Huck Finn Says to a Black Child

To the Editor:

Every day the differences between the perspectives of black and white Americans become clearer. In your editorial of April 16, you applauded the decision of a Virginia school superintendent to override the banning of "Huckleberry Finn" by an intermediate school official who termed the book "racist trash."

Being black, I remember vividly the experience of having read "Huck Finn" in a predominantly white junior high school in Philadelphia some 30 years ago. I can still recall the anger and pain I felt as my white classmates read aloud the word "nigger." In fact, as I write this letter I am getting angry all over again.

I wanted to sink into my seat. Some of the whites snickered, others giggled. I can recall nothing of the literary merits of this work that you term the "greatest of all American novels." I only recall the sense of relief I felt when I would flip ahead a few pages and see that the word "nig-

ger" would not be read that hour. Why should a learning experience, intended to make children love literature, instead end up inflicting pain upon black children?

Leave "Huck Finn" as an optional choice for additional reading or, better yet, defer it to college, where both black and white students are better prepared to deal with its message.

The point here is not to punish Twain "72 years after his death," as your editorial suggests, but to have him taught at a level where all the implications of his writings can be fully explored. It just makes no sense that black children should be ashamed so that white students can learn the subtle uses of "irony" employed by Twain.

Believe it or not, most blacks have no tolerance for either "ironic" or direct reminders of the degradation visited upon their ancestors during slavery.

ALLEN B. BALLARD
Professor of Political Science
City College
New York, April 29, 1982

A Chinese Student's Peculiar Complaint

To the Editor:

The anonymous student who sought to attend a university here but was denied a passport by the Chinese authorities ["From China: A Nightmare," *Op-Ed May 2*] does not say who was to pay for his passage, his tuition and his living expenses. If, like the majority of Chinese studying here, he counted on a Government stipend, then the authorities acted sensibly in turning him down.

China uses scarce foreign exchange to send students abroad in the expectation that upon their return they will contribute to the building of a modern, socialist society. The letter writer plainly is of no mind to do that and in-

deed seems to be contemplating defection. In any case, his level of comprehension of Chinese realities is so low that he hardly merits selection for overseas study.

It's just silly to assert that "the Maoists are coming back to power," that the modernization effort can be put down as a failure after just four years and that "the country is going to be a capitalist one under Communist disguise." The Chinese people ought not to be expected to finance an American visit for a callow youth who thinks that China is fated to return to what he calls the "free world."

HUGH DEANE
New York, May 3, 1982

Psychology: On the Importance of Creative Disagreement

To the Editor:

It's not that it isn't healthy for a self-critical discipline occasionally to come in for a public drubbing. But one must really come to psychology's defense in the face of Nicholas Wade's contention that lack of "consensus" means "psychology can't be much of a science" (*Editorial Notebook April 30*).

Eleven psychologists were invited by Psychology Today to describe what they considered "the most significant work in psychology over the last decade and a half." Wade describes the outcome reasonably fairly as "failure... to agree on almost anything."

The question is, is this necessarily an unhealthy sign? By way of reply, Wade suggests that "physicists or biologists asked the same question would not concur on everything but there would be a substantial commonality in their answers." Would there? I suggest that that depends on scale.

If the contributions of Galileo and Newton and Einstein and Bohr were included in the reckoning in physics, and those of Darwin and Mendel and Pasteur and Crick in biology, there would certainly be solid consensus on these canonical works. And psychology, being indeed a less mature science, would have no equivalent cumulative legacy of centuries to rally behind.

But the time scale was supposed to be the last 15 years, and I suspect that even physicists and biologists would start to diverge if restricted to that interval, even with the help of the convergent effect of their enor-

mously vaster cumulative legacies. Let us also not forget how extreme a diversity there is among the many subdisciplines lumped together as "psychology": Psychology Today's sample included representatives of social psychology, clinical psychology, cognitive psychology, animal behavior, developmental psychology and physiological psychology.

Physics has no comparable range of subdisciplines, and even so, one doubts whether cosmologists would mention many advances in particle physics if asked to describe the most significant recent work in their own areas of competence.

There was also some unevenness in Psychology Today's choice of the "best minds" in psychology, which would likewise contribute to the diversity in their judgments.

But what is this insistence on agreement anyway? Agreement is for what has been accomplished in the (relative) settled past of a science. Its vital, ongoing growth region, on the other hand, is and should be an area of "creative disagreement" rather than one of univocality and uniformity — in all sciences.

The scale may vary: Particle physicists may disagree on what approach

has been valuable in the last five years, but they may agree across a larger interval, say, 50 years. Perhaps for psychology even the last 50 years count as "growth region," and perhaps Wade's "prepubescent" is a useful metaphor for this state.

But this can't be synonymous with "not much of a science," any more than a prepubescent can be regarded as "not much of a person." If anything, what distinguishes a prepubescent from a mature person is that he still has the promise of his growth spurt ahead of him.

The parallel with parapsychology was unfair. Even if, as Wade says, the "essence of science is in its method" rather than its "substance," there is no great agreement on the "rigors" of parapsychology's methods. On the contrary, that area is chronically beset by an almost total polarization into believers and nonbelievers that goes far beyond disagreement about the relative value of current work and is generally regarded as a sign of scientific pathology.

STEVEN HARNAD
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The writer is editor of *The Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, an interdisciplinary journal devoted to open peer commentary.

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A Sense of Palestinian Urgency

By William B. Quandt

WASHINGTON — Palestinians of many political persuasions seem to agree on one point: During the last six months, the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza has become more burdensome. Few now seem to doubt that annexation lies ahead. This has produced both resistance and a sense of urgency. Curiously, it may also have spawned an element of pragmatism that may offer one avenue out of the impasse — if the United States is prepared to take a strong initiative.

The perhaps two dozen West Bank Palestinians with whom I spoke there in late April still oppose Camp David and accept the Palestine Liberation Organization as their representative. But they also know that the P.L.O. cannot act independently. They express regret that its chairman, Yasir Arafat, was not able to endorse the Saudi eight-point plan last fall. All feel that it is time to state openly that Palestinians are prepared to recognize Israel's right to live in peace and security — if Israel is prepared to end the occupation and accept Palestinians' right to self-determination.

More immediately, Palestinians ask how the deteriorating situation can be reversed. For them, Israeli settlements and expropriation of land are the most crucial matters. Next in priority are Israeli pressures on their municipal councils, educational institutions, and newspapers. If one listens carefully to Palestinians, they reject Prime Minister Menachem Begin's narrow interpretation of Camp David but they do not reject the idea of a two-stage negotiation to ease, and then to end, the occupation.

During an interim agreement, Palestinians ask, would Israeli settlement activity stop? Would elections to Palestinian self-governing institutions be genuinely free? Would Palestinians in Jerusalem be treated the same as those in the West Bank and Gaza? Would the police role of Israeli security forces be sharply curtailed? Could the Palestinian flag, now banned, be displayed?

Palestinians who are ardent nationalists and supporters of the P.L.O. say that Egypt and Jordan, backed by Saudi Arabia, could play an important part in helping shape the next stage of Middle East peace negotiations. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt is viewed more favorably than Anwar el-Sadat was, and King Hussein has regained considerable prestige as a defender of Palestinian rights. The P.L.O., West Bankers say, should be consulted, but perhaps this is not the time for Mr. Arafat to take the lead in diplomacy.

Does this possible change in the mood of Palestinians in the direction of greater pragmatism, born more of desperation than hope, provide openings for diplomacy? Probably not if the criterion is whether Mr. Begin can be persuaded to enlarge his vision of autonomy, which is limited to such minor issues as responsibility for health, agriculture, housing, etc. But if the purpose of diplomacy is to start a serious debate, especially in Israel, over how to deal with the Palestinian issue, then a United States initiative

New pragmatism in the West Bank?

that could hold out some hope for Palestinians and Israelis who oppose annexation makes sense — certainly more sense than going through the stale motions of the current autonomy talks.

Two key elements would be essential to a new American strategy:

• In consultation with Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Palestinians, the United States should seek an unambiguous, although conditional, statement of Palestinian willingness to accept Israel's right to live in peace within secure borders. In addition, these Arab parties should be asked to support immediate negotiations on interim measures to end the occupation — not to try to solve all the problems of borders, sovereignty, and repatriation, which could be raised later.

• With such an Arab position in hand, Washington should be prepared to use its influence to achieve an interim agreement to freeze settlements, stop expropriation of land, provide for free elections to self-governing institutions, and reduce significantly the role of the Israeli security forces in the West Bank and Gaza. In addition, the United States should undertake to reiterate its view that a final Palestinian settlement must be based on all the principles of Security Council Resolution 242, including Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

Needless to say, such an initiative would be controversial and therefore could not succeed unless President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. were fully behind it and prepared to stick with it for a prolonged period. Prime Minister Begin would cry foul and would claim, inaccurately, that this approach deviated from the Camp David accords. It would not — only from his interpretation of them.

William B. Quandt, who directed the Middle East office of the National Security Council staff from January 1977 to June 1979, was a member of the United States negotiating team at Camp David. He is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

LINCOLN, Neb. — One of the clever things President Reagan has done as he tries to squeeze inflation out of the system by putting the economy through a recession wringer is to boldly proclaim that 40 years of "economic mismanagement" cannot be remedied in a year or two.

This is a neat trick because it provides him in advance with an excuse if his policies fail. As a matter of fact, Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, and Jimmy Carter — his three conservative predecessors — all followed essentially the same policy, but without using the fancy label of "supply-side" economics. Each time, the inflation rate picked up once the recession ended. It is doubtful if President Reagan will fare any better.

Forty years of "economic mismanagement" — the President apparently believes that the American people have a very short historical memory. Is this really what happened in the American economy in the last four decades? As Al Smith is supposed to have said, "Let's look at the record."

Since Mr. Reagan surely does not mean to include his first year in office among the years of "mismanagement," 40 years takes us back to 1940. This was the year when America began to gear up for World War II. But if his words are taken at face value, it must mean that the war effort was badly botched. Was this the case?

The facts suggest just the opposite. By all reasonable measures, the Roosevelt Administration did a superb job of economic mobilization and management during the war years. To illustrate, between 1940 and 1945, the nation's real output — that is, its total production — grew by 63 percent, an accomplishment that required an annual average rate of growth of 10 percent, a performance well above the nation's historic average. This vast expansion of production allowed the country to devote 42 percent of its output to war production in 1944, the

Economic History, As Reagan Tells It

By Wallace C. Peterson

year of the peak war effort. During the wartime era, the real civilian standard of living — consumption of goods and services per person — rose by 11 percent, a feat unmatched by any of the major Allied belligerents. Equally impressive, consumer prices rose by only 10 percent during the years of fighting (1942 to

What 40 years of 'mismanagement'?

1945), a record unsurpassed in any of the country's wars.

And what of the postwar period, 1946 through 1981? Were these years of chronic economic mismanagement, as the President asserts. If so, we should have seen a general worsening in the material conditions of life in this country during these years. Actually, the exact opposite happened.

True, in recent years inflation has become endemic to the economy, something that no one will deny. Yet this should not blind us to the reality of steady progress in the real standard of

material life for the average American. By 1981, for example, real consumption per person was nearly double what it was in 1946. Even in the inflation-plagued 1970's, real gains totaled 27 percent.

A truly dramatic change in these years was a sharp reduction in poverty in the United States, a trend that the Reagan Administration seems determined to reverse. In 1959, a few years before the start of the John F. Kennedy-Lyndon B. Johnson war on poverty, 22.4 percent of Americans lived below the poverty line. By 1969, and in spite of the Vietnam War, this percentage had been cut nearly in half, falling to 12.1. Now it is on the upswing: The latest Federal figures available, for 1980, show that 13 percent of all Americans live in poverty.

The ultimate irony of Reaganomics lies in the President's ironclad determination to pare back income-support programs — programs that in 1981 accounted for 13.9 percent of all the money income going to people in this country. Yet it is these same support programs that all through the postwar period sustained incomes when the economy turned sour, thus preventing recessions from becoming old-fashioned depressions.

President Reagan's cavalier disregard of the economic realities of the last 40 years suggests two things, both disturbing if not dangerous. First, he is without a solid sense of history, a critical failing in these times. Second, fantasy more than reality shapes the way he looks at the world, both as it exists today and as he fondly believes it existed in the past.

Wallace C. Peterson, professor of economics at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, is author of "Our Overloaded Economy: Inflation, Unemployment, and the Crisis in American Capitalism."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Brains in the Boom

By Flora Lewis

LOS ANGELES, May 8 — Even if the undeclared Falklands war can now be stopped, and that's to be ardently hoped, it has already shown dramatically how much technology has changed modern warfare and how many old axioms as well as weapons are obsolete.

The actual fighting has only involved a few ships and planes. That has been enough to test weapons and strategies in a way that hasn't happened since the Spanish Civil War, which was the proving ground for World War II.

No Soviet arms have been involved. Both the extent and rivalry of Western arms trade, however, have made the encounter a multinational munitions exercise. Britain, helped with U.S. satellite intelligence, relied on its own advanced technology, including the Harrier jump-jet, new missiles and torpedoes.

Two torpedoes were enough to sink Argentina's General Belgrano, a resold U.S. cruiser. Argentina used France's Exocet wave-hopping missile, launched from a French Etendard fighter-bomber, and one was enough to knock out a British destroyer. In the area were two West German-built Argentine submarines, and Argentina has Israeli-built Daggers, a fighter developed from the French Mirage after France embargoed arms to Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The chairman of NATO's Military Committee, Admiral Robert H. Falis of Canada, said the lessons would not be lost. "We are continuously reviewing our tactics in the light of modern weaponry and the impact of the missiles on warfare," he said in Brussels. That is only one of the lessons. It goes far beyond the specifics of how to plan a naval task force, or even to judge which ships have the best chance of survival and whether the U.S. should build huge nuclear powered supercarriers or smaller swifter ships.

There is also the basic question of how to measure the relative strength of conventional forces, crucial to the current argument on nuclear strategy, and whether the West must rely on atomic weapons to face massive Soviet ground and air forces.

The top-level former officials who urged a pledge not to use nuclear arms first, at any level of firepower, also argue that the new "smart" weapons require a basic review of what now really constitutes offensive-defensive balance.

They are men who were personally involved in developing American strategy over a generation. Even before the Falklands action, tank battles in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war showed

that old force assumptions can no longer be taken for granted.

Another lesson has to do with the wild escalation of the arms trade. There is still a flourishing, more or less clandestine international market in small arms of the type so lavishly used in civil conflicts such as in Salvador and Lebanon.

But the big sellers are governments, no longer just disposing of surplus stock while they modernize their own arsenals as they did for two decades after World War II. They are delivering their newest, most sophisticated weapons, sometimes produced especially for export. American experts estimate that this year the U.S. will transfer a record total of \$30 billion worth of arms abroad, in sales and aid.

Andrew Pierre, on the staff of the Council on Foreign Relations, concluded in his cool, thoroughly documented new book on "The Global Politics of Arms Sales," that the major impetus for arms-mongering is no longer profit. The old cliché of the "merchants of death" is as obsolete as the Big Bertha cannon and the Dreadnought battleship. Their motives now are primarily political.

The Falklands war is totally about politics, not the nonexistent strategic or economic importance of the blustery liberal islands. That original misperception led to a tendency at first to write it off as comic opera, not serious. And it is why the U.S. approach to mediation failed, assuming as it did a possible compromise of national aims.

All in all, it appears that the brains of the world have been concentrated on the business-end of missiles which, like the Exocet, are made to "fire and forget" while they find their own way to fulfill their own purpose.

Concerns about Latin American resentment of open U.S. support for Britain, or of Soviet propaganda gains as a result, are secondary to this demonstration.

The U.S. would have done better from the start to rally other Latin American states around the idea that territorial disputes are not to be settled by force. Many of them have potentially explosive quarrels with their neighbors. They might have isolated Argentina. Instead, Washington worried about conserving Argentine support for anti-Communist campaigns in this hemisphere.

Now, Moscow and Buenos Aires are firing, each for its own short-term political reason. It does seem to be the missiles that have the smarts these days.

Beyond the Falklands

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, May 8 — In recent days, the intelligence services of the United States Government have been watching, with the utmost care, the communications between the Soviet Union and Argentina.

For while the Reagan Administration is working openly for a cease-fire in the naval war between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands, it is also concerned about the possibility of Soviet intervention on the side of Argentina.

On its own, Argentina has demonstrated that it can launch modern French computer-directed missiles from aircraft out of the range of British carrier-based planes. In this way, it destroyed one of the most modern British destroyers, H.M.S. Sheffield. This has raised some fundamental questions here about the vulnerability of all surface fleets and particularly of the British armada, 8,000 miles from home and a few hundred miles from the Argentine coast.

How many of these "smart" computerized missiles do the Argentines have? The intelligence here is probably not many. But the British are being very careful. Our information is that they have withdrawn their fleet out of missile range for the time being, waiting for reinforcements of anti-missile ships and troops on the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2, which must be one of the biggest and most vulnerable missile targets on the seas today.

For the moment, there is a pause in the war for reflection, not only about how to compose the British-Argentine dispute, but how to keep it from spreading into a U.S.-Soviet strategic conflict for influence in the South Atlantic.

This is what officials here want to avoid. They are on the verge of trying to negotiate with the Soviets about the control of nuclear weapons. They are trying to find some compromise over the much more dangerous conflicts in the Middle East. They are planning a summit meeting between President Reagan and President Brezhnev in the fall. Therefore, they have been talking privately to the Soviets, who are supporting Argentina, while Washington supports the British, about how to keep this difference from getting out of control.

For example, if they let the Falklands war get out of hand, it is quite possible to imagine that the Soviets could airlift their most modern missiles to Argentina long before the British could get their reinforcements to the Falklands, and put the British armada in extreme danger. Officials here agree that the United States would have to intervene militarily, if necessary, to avoid the destruction of the British navy.

Already it is clear that if this war goes on much longer, the casualties on both sides will outnumber the total population of the Falklands, whose loyalty and land are supposed to be the object of the war. Fortunately, the irony and stupidity of this finally seems to be influencing opinion both in Britain and, to a lesser extent, in Argentina.

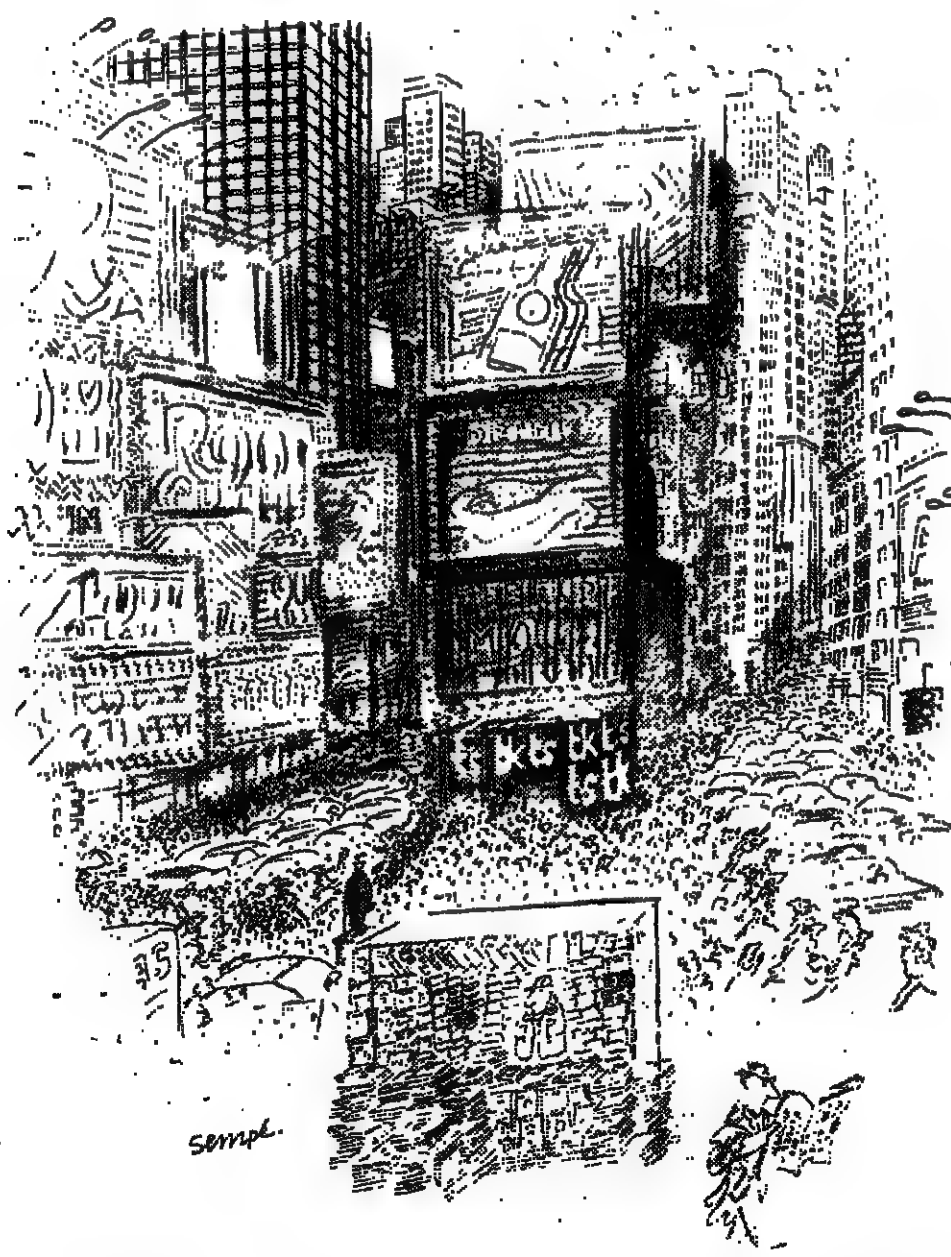
There is some evidence that both sides, after the loss of life in their first naval clash, are trying to use the present pause to get back to the negotiating table. Both have responded tentatively to the suggestions of the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Peruvian and United States Governments for another round of talks before another naval battle when the British reinforcements arrive.

But the Argentines are still insisting that the British agree in advance to turn over control and sovereignty of the islands before accepting the United Nations resolution that they should withdraw their troops and negotiate the question of sovereignty later. To the British, who are willing to negotiate without prior commitments, this amounts to a demand for surrender which they say they will never accept.

It's odd that the Argentines are being so stiff on this point. They have geography, and in some ways history on their side. They have given a good account of themselves in the first phase of the naval battle, and in the process have finally persuaded the British to negotiate seriously about the future sovereignty of the Falklands. In this sense, the Argentines have won but don't seem to know it — and they keep insisting on trying to settle the controversy over sovereignty by force of arms.

If Argentina continues with this strategy, there will obviously be more war, more danger of Soviet intervention, more danger of U.S. financial sanctions against Argentina, more danger of a breakdown in U.S. nuclear arms control, more danger of U.S.-Soviet differences in the Middle East and more danger of a struggle for naval control in the South Atlantic.

The irony of this is that the basic world issues that unite Britain, the United States and Argentina are greater than the immediate question that divides them; that the present Government of Argentina is basically anti-Communist, but that it is risking the intervention of the Soviets, which is precisely what its political opposition, the Peronistas, would probably welcome.



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Arts & Leisure

Pakula Translates 'Sophie's Choice' To Movie Screen

By JANET MASLIN

It isn't 1947 here, but it might as well be. Extras stroll through Rockaway's Playland in vintage summer clothes, the women wearing impeccable 40's makeup and hairdos. "Hey, sailor, I got a dame for you," jokes one gray-haired extra to another, who's in uniform. Little girls in ringlets play catch for the camera, then slip anachronistically into down jackets between takes, since the morning is chilly. Children who seem to have stepped out of old photographs are coddled by moms in 1982 running clothes. They are gathered here for the filming of "Sophie's Choice," the best-selling novel by William Styron that is now being adapted for the screen by Alan Pakula.

Mr. Pakula, writer and director of the film version of "Sophie's Choice," scheduled to open in December, maintains that there are two sorts of books that can become movies: "One is a book that has an interesting idea, but you feel the book itself is not a film, so you change it until it becomes one. The other is a book that must in some way be translated. If you translate successfully, the movie will have the life and soul of the book, and the core of the same emotional experience. People will think they're seeing the book on the screen."

'Some days are very happy,' says Meryl Streep, 'and some days are like a descent into hell.'

"Sophie's Choice" is very definitely the latter kind of book, Mr. Pakula believes. He has been at work on the screen adaptation since he saw a 1979 announcement for the book in "Publisher's Weekly," long before Mr. Styron's fifth novel enjoyed its 47 weeks on the best-seller list. While the book was still in galley, he arranged (with Keith Barish, the real estate developer who has also bought screen rights to "The White Hotel") to buy it for about \$750,000.

Now a \$12 or \$14 million movie is under way, with Meryl Streep in the role of Mr. Styron's tragic heroine, a Polish Catholic who survives Auschwitz and settles in a Brooklyn rooming house in 1947. Through Sophie's story, entailing both her concentration camp experiences and their consequences, Mr. Styron examined the Holocaust on an individual scale. Kevin Kline, fresh from "The Pirates of Penzance," is cast as Nathan, Sophie's dashing and wild-tempered lover. Stingo, the young Southerner who is something of an alter ego for Mr. Styron in the novel, is being played by Peter MacNicol, who appeared in "Crimes of the Heart."

Most of the film has been shot in

Mr. Styron's tragic heroine is a Polish Catholic who survives Auschwitz and settles in a Brooklyn rooming house.

Brooklyn and in a Manhattan studio doubling for the boarding house of Mr. Styron's story. The last scenes to be filmed, in Yugoslavia, will be flashbacks, one of Sophie's girlhood and another of her Auschwitz experience.

Here in Rockaway, on a brilliantly sunny Thursday morning, the film crew is staging an amusement park sequence Mr. Pakula has worked into the story to illustrate the first days of the trio's friendship. The setting is supposed to be Coney Island, but Playland is more picturesque, a quaint collection of rides including the wooden roller coaster used in "This Is Cinerama." The only thing to break the old-fashioned mood is the occasional sight — Playland is near Kennedy Airport — of a Concorde flying by.

Meryl Streep appears, wearing a straw hat, a feather boa, and a floppy print dress. Sophie and Nathan are supposed to be dressed in 1920's clothing for a lark, and so Kevin Kline sports knickers, argyle socks and a bow tie. They're heading for a ride called the Calypso, followed by a

sound man who still hasn't gotten over yesterday's shooting on the Roundup, which tilts its passengers, and then spins them like laundry in a clothes dryer. "I was white as a sheet," the sound man says.

So is Miss Streep when she finally slithers off the Calypso, groaning. "Why do they call them amusement parks?" she cries, in the Polish accent that, after two months of intensive Polish lessons, she now uses whether on camera or not. Mr. Kline, who has gallantly scooped his Sophie out of the Calypso, also remains somewhat in character, as he playfully roots through Miss Streep's pocketbook. "Have we got any more money, honey?" he inquires.

There's no sign, in the merriment of the moment, that "Sophie's Choice" will be a story of violent emotional extremes, or even that the filmmaking has been mercurial in its way. On Monday, the crew arrived in Rockaway to discover the weather wasn't suitable, and so the Playland scenes were abruptly postponed. Instead of romping on the roller coaster, the actors found themselves returning to the studio and filming the movie's grim climactic scene.

"I thought I had several days to prepare," Mr. MacNicol says in his Texas accent. "And on that day the crew was quite rambunctious, because of the general dishevelment of the schedule. Actually, I wound up using their indifference. There were the extras, just lounging around. Alan wanted to tell them to stop, but I thought it was perfect. What's this moment to them?"

Miss Streep, also describing Monday's change of pace, says breezily "Oh, but that's how the story goes. It's very high contrast day to day. Some days are very happy, and some days are like a descent into hell." Beyond that, she doesn't want to discuss the film before it is completed. "Everything you say about a movie before it comes out," she says, "gives people a reason not to believe it when it does."

Mr. Kline echoes this in saying: "It's terrible when the audience can say 'Oh, that's the actor that loves gardening' and has a drinking problem. You kind of see it in his work. Interesting. That can rob you of the experience of it, spoil the magic." Spoiling the magic, or rather not spoiling it, is very much on Mr. Kline's mind where Nathan is concerned, since there are important aspects of Nathan's character that the film is deliberately slow to reveal. "I've had to do a lot of active forgetting," he says.

Mr. Kline first heard of "Sophie's Choice" when a friend read the book and told him, "There's a part in here that you would be perfect for. You'll never get it, but it's a great part." So he didn't read the book until Mr. Pakula approached him about the role. Then Mr. Kline was solely a stage actor, but he has since filmed "The Pirates of Penzance," which will also open at the end of this year. "People may just say 'We've seen enough of him,'" he says. "I call this my farewell movie debut, because it might well be. I think I should just get another job fast and stop thinking about this."

As a stage actor, Mr. Kline is still

adjusting to new demands of acting on the screen. "The problem with Nathan is he's a very theatrical person. I can see the reviews now: 'Kevin Kline obviously didn't learn the lesson of how screen acting is different from stage acting, and he's given a theatrical performance here.' There may be ways of playing a theatrical character on screen that I don't know about yet. Come to think of it, the biggest difference between film acting and stage acting is that there's a lot more time to have a cigarette while you're making a film. I never smoked during 'Pirates' until after the show."

Now the crew has moved to the beach to arrange the afternoon's scene, a meeting between Stingo and the Brooklyn nymph called Leslie Lapidus. A small crowd of onlookers has gathered, watching the extras and the technicians and, though they don't realize it, also watching the stars. Miss Streep has her hair in a pony tail, and she's wearing jeans and a hat with "Sophie's Choice" written on its brim; she is easily mistaken for a member of the crew. In a loose shirt

and trousers, without his knickers or his pirate's sword, Mr. Kline goes walking on the beach. He, too, is comfortably incognito.

Mr. MacNicol lies down on a blanket and begins his scene with Greta Turk, a recent Sarah Lawrence alumna who is Mr. Styron's coquettish Leslie to a T. The extras, now in bathing suits, chase each other across the sand, while someone negotiates with the Screen Actors' Guild to determine how much more the extras will need to be paid if they get wet. A deal is struck, and a few go in the water.

Nestor Almendros looks into the camera and says the scene will look "very lovely with the light facing, it will look like a cover of Life Magazine in the 40's." If the afternoon stays this beautiful — and it will — it will produce what Terrence Malick nicknamed "The Magic Hour" when Mr. Almendros worked with him on "Days of Heaven." This is the time just after sunset on a clear day. If there's a Magic Hour this afternoon, it will be used for an improvised picnic capturing the rapturous feeling of the three principals' summer together.

Mr. MacNicol, like Mr. Kline, has almost completed with his role in "Sophie's Choice." But he still has voice-overs to do, since there will be narration in the finished movie. Mr. MacNicol says that he has tried — unsuccessfully — to develop the voice of an older and wiser Stingo for this. "For two days I tried to wreck my voice by drinking cognac and smoking Camels," he says. "Really made me ill. James Mason had said that's how he got his voice. I heard him on a talk show once. I thought, 'That's for me.' Well, it wasn't."

William Styron has visited the set, briefly. "I was all set to find it very daunting," Mr. MacNicol says, "because here's a fellow whose voice I am. I thought, 'I'll ask him questions as to his writerly habits when he was young.' But he was very deferential. He'd say, 'Whatever you need.'"

Mr. Pakula has met with Mr. Styron, too, especially as he began developing the screenplay. He has sent the author a draft of his script, and Mr. Styron has penciled in some suggestions. But for the most part Mr. Pakula has worked independently. Even though "Sophie's Choice" marks the first attempt by this veteran producer ("To Kill a Mockingbird," "Inside Daisy Clover") and director ("Kluge," "All the President's Men") to write his own screenplay, he is too enthusiastic about the material to sound worried.

"There's a lot of thematic material here that's obviously interested me for a long time," Mr. Pakula says, just after the Magic Hour on a very successful working day. "It's a classic loss of innocence story, a classic rite of passage. There's the complexity of the relationship between Nathan and Sophie, as seen through this young man's eyes. There's the strange mixture of life-giving and death-giving in the relationship, the ambivalence of love carried to its most intense extreme."

Will it matter that Mr. Styron's readers know the book's denouement, and the nature of Sophie's terrible choice? Mr. Pakula hopes it won't. "If you care about the characters, it doesn't always make a difference if you know what the ending will be," he says. "When I made a totally different kind of film, 'All the President's Men,' everybody was concerned that the audience would know how the story ended. The interesting thing, in that case, was that in a way it helped the film to have the audience know."



Alan Pakula, above, is directing Meryl Streep and Kevin Kline in his screenplay of "Sophie's Choice." "If you translate successfully, the movie will have the life and soul of the book."

pean sections, Mr. Pakula will have a consultant who was imprisoned at Auschwitz. And the actors will speak Polish and German, with subtitles.

Initially, Mr. Pakula thought it important that Sophie be played by a foreign actress. "I thought it was very important that you believe that she's foreign," he said. "Meryl is an American, and she's very strong about things. Sophie's very fragile. But when somebody as gifted as Meryl wants to do something that much, and you've pointed out all the dangers, then you go with it. I've never worked with an actor who seemed on the surface more different from the character she's playing — and who seems absolutely to become somebody else."

"I think there are very few times in your life when a subject seems to involve as much of you as this does me," Mr. Pakula concludes. "There are times when I've worried whether I have the right to do this — I don't want to theatricalize this, there are dangers. In the end, I did it because I thought, 'My God, it's going to take several years of my life to make this film. What a wonderful way to spend several years.'"



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The 'Love Boat' crew at the Hilton party...from left: Ted Lange (Isaac), Lauren Tewes (Julie), Gavin McCleod (Captain) and Fred Grandy (Gopher). (Richard Charbit)

West Bank options

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAELI PILOTS will need four minutes to intercept Jordanian or other Eastern Front Arab bombers headed for Tel Aviv over the Jordan River rather than over Tel Aviv, Arab women in the West Bank, with a few extra years of education, seem likely to follow their Moslem sisters in Israel whose fertility has dropped dramatically from 9 children per woman in 1970 to 6 children in 1980 as their schooling increased.

With details such as these experts attempted last week to explore some of the options for Israeli policy in Judea and Samaria during a seminar at the Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University.

The demographic figures offered by Prof. Uziel Schmeltz were of major interest to the audience which included ranking officers from all services as well as civilians. He linked the 33 per cent fall in fertility in one decade among Israeli Moslem women directly to their education. In 1961, 69 per cent of these women had no education at all and only six per cent had nine

years or more of schooling. In 1980, only 30 per cent had no education and 29 per cent had nine years or more. Although there has been no fall yet in the West Bank fertility rate, Prof. Schmeltz said "we can expect the same sort of thing to happen there." Educationally, at least, it is already happening. In 1967, 74 per cent of West Bank Moslem women had no education compared to only 42 per cent in 1980. Those with nine years or more of education had increased from 6.5 per cent to 23 per cent. Previous assumptions about rapid population increase on the West Bank were no longer valid, said Prof. Schmeltz.

In addition to the likely decline in fertility, he said, there was a continuing emigration to the Arab world from the West Bank that has kept the population there relatively stable since 1974 when the Israeli economy slackened and the oil states increased their need for Palestinian workers.

Tat-Aluf (Res.) Arye Shalev, deputy director of the centre, noted

that it takes three minutes for Israeli interceptors to rise from their bases in Israel to meet incoming bombers. Three minutes, he said, was precisely the time bombers would need to cross from the Jordan to Israel's heartland along the coast. In order to stop them over the river or eastwards, he said, it was necessary to have an early warning system on the ridgeline of the West Bank in order to pick up the enemy planes as they rise from their nearest fields, four minutes east of the river.

The eastern slopes of Samaria were also the most suitable place for the necessarily limited Israeli ground defences to block any surprise attack from Jordan. Citing foreign sources, Shalev said Israel was likely to have only one division available for defence on the West Bank against four armoured and mechanized Jordanian divisions possibly supported by Iraqi forces.

The seminar was held in memory of former Chief of Staff David Elazar.



Fellow travellers with the 'Love Boat' crew who attended the Hilton party...from left: Eva Marie Saint, Jamie Farr, Shirley Jones and Eddie Albert.



Fellow travellers with the 'Love Boat' crew who attended the Hilton party...from left: Eva Marie Saint, Jamie Farr, Shirley Jones and Eddie Albert. (Richard Charbit)

CHARMING REALITY

By PHILIP GILLON / Jerusalem Post Reporter

ble take, flashed a broad grin at me, poked his right finger forward and said, "Right, man."

A woman went up to the Doc (Bernie Koppe) and asked him sternly what a nice Jewish boy was doing wasting his time as a ship's doctor when he should have been a member of the staff of the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. "You're right," he said, "But I'm on vacation now. As a matter of fact, I've been on vacation for six years. And it looks as if the vacation is going to go on for ever."

He told me that he and his wife — in real life he is very much married — are mad on tennis and have their own court at home. He hopes to bring her to play in Israel.

The captain — Gavin McCleod — confirmed that there is no

foreseeable end to the voyages of the *Love Boat*. "We've only reached the Mediterranean now," he said. "There are still oceans to explore."

He joked about baldness, which, for some reason of my own, has slipped my memory. He enjoys working on *Love Boat* more than on any other show he's been on, he says — "And I've been around for a long time now." When I said that I had seen him recently in another film, and he looked like the captain-turned-actor, he nodded: "That's the disadvantage of doing the same thing so long. But it can't be helped."

He was very pleased with compliments to the art of the show, commenting, "A *New York Times* critic said we get our message across,

wrapped in cotton candy."

Gopher (Fred Grandy) is the only one of the crew who did not look the spitting image of himself on screen, perhaps because he was wearing glasses. But his dry manner was the same. "Sure, I like the show," he said. "We get to travel and to see very interesting places. And the money's good."

Julie was raving about the Christian sites they had seen in Jerusalem. "Gavin and I were raised as Roman Catholics, so we were nearly in tears most of the time," Isaac was equally excited, and described in meticulous detail to lesser members of the crew, who had not travelled with them, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and other sites they had seen.

As was only fitting, the captain made the formal speech. He said that the few hours they had spent in Jerusalem — they had been whisked away from Ashdod at 4.30 by the Ministry of Tourism after a day's shooting — had churned up their emotions in a way that was impossible to describe. He promised they would be back.

I hope they will. In the meanwhile, let them at least keep the flag flying high on the *Love Boat* masthead.

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By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tel Aviv — Eilat — Cairo airtelinks

TEL AVIV. — Israel and Egypt are about to inaugurate an extensive network of air links connecting Tel Aviv and Eilat with Cairo, Sharm-e-Sheikh and Santa Katerina. But a move to fly Israeli and tourists to Luxor exclusively on Egyptian aircraft seemed to run up against government regulations.

The plan to fly tourists to Luxor called for busing the passengers from Eilat to Ras-en-Naqb (formerly Etzion) in Sinai and fly them on the new Air Sinai line to Luxor. The flight would be a domestic one so Air Sinai would not have to share the route with an Israeli airline.

But Arkia would also like to fly to Luxor, and Air Sinai, in reply to a question said only people who arrive in Eilat through Ras-en-

Naqab may leave through that airport. This means that Israelis and tourists arriving through any other port may not take off from the Sinai airfield. Air Sinai's manager for Israel, Mohammed Abdel Ghani said yesterday he had queried Cairo to clarify the matter.

Arkia would like to fly to Luxor, but so far had not requested any landing permits, a source in the Israeli airline told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

So far the main air link is provided by El Al and by Air Sinai, which last week replaced the defunct Neferitti line. Some 50,000 people last year flew with El Al between Cairo and Tel Aviv, compared with 42,000 with Neferitti.

A more modest service has been operating between Santa Katerina and Tel Aviv. Five times a week Arkia's modern Dash-7 aircraft have been plying that route. Air Sinai has not flown out of Santa Katerina yet because the runway is too short for its planes. Mohammed Abdel Ghani, the company's senior representative here, said.

The service to Sharm-e-Sheikh may begin tomorrow, Ghani reported. The inaugural flight has been delayed because of many technical problems, but Arkia reported it was not keen on beginning flights there because there is no demand.

For the time being Air Sinai, which is owned by several banks and an insurance company, does not plan to buy its own aircraft.

Instead it flies a Boeing 707 on lease from the American Air Trans Co. and two Fokker-27s leased from the Austrian company Lunda Air. The planes are flown by their original crews, Ghani said.

There are no plans to reduce the high fares despite Egyptian promises at a recent convention in Israel. A round-trip between Tel Aviv and Cairo costs \$222. Ghani said the price is high because the Israel Airports Authority charges more than \$1,700 in taxes per flight, and other expenses have also been high so Neferitti "lost quite a bit of money." But El Al reported yesterday it had made a modest profit out of its service to Egypt.

Michal Yudelman adds:

Abdel Ghani also said that passengers going into Egypt for up to 48 hours will be exempt from the re-

Defence invests in research on material engineering

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. — Forty-five per cent of the research conducted in the Technion's Materials Engineering Department is funded by the defence establishment, department head Prof. Ben-Zion Weiss told a press tour last week.

Professor Weiss said that this year, the department has received research grants totalling \$600,000. This includes \$250,000 from a New York energy company for the development of a hydrogen air-conditioning unit for buses to be fuelled by exhaust fumes. The U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force have also given small research grants to the department.

In its modern equipped laboratories the department researchers work on metals, electronic polymers and metallurgy

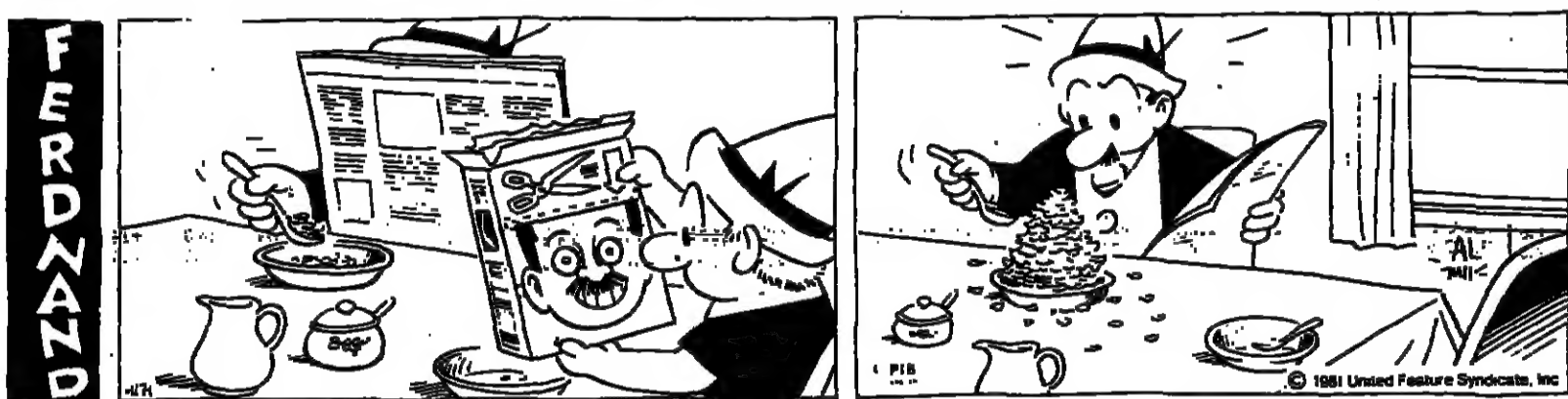
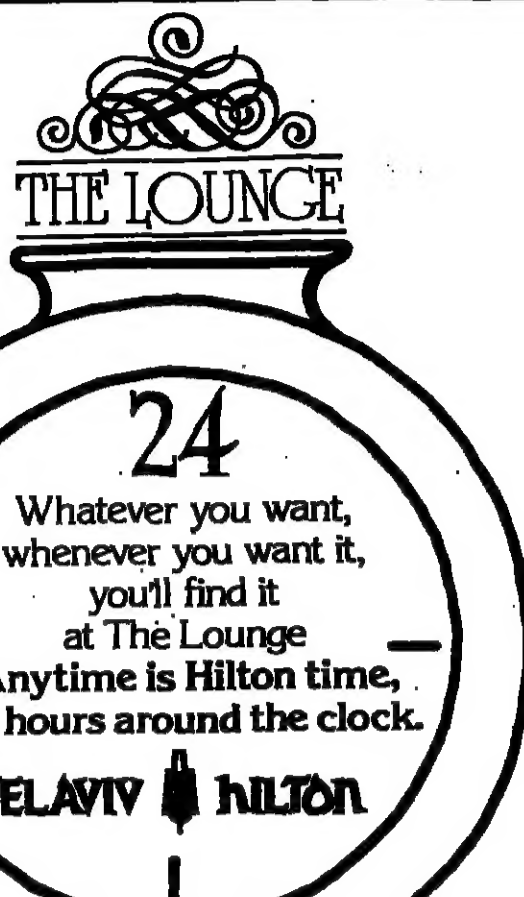
of powder. Among the researchers are 80 graduate students working for their master and doctoral degrees. Army officers and defence industries workers make up 30 per cent of the researchers — the highest proportion of defence establishment students in the Technion. Weiss said that applied research accounts for 80 per cent of the work in the department.

Technion President Amos Horev said that the country will face a steep decline in its technological and scientific level in the 1990s because not enough gifted young persons are willing to work for advanced degrees and then join the faculty as teachers and researchers. The reason for this, he said, is that universities are unable to offer salaries approaching those that persons with B.Sc. degrees can find in industry.

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WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM MUSEUMS
Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent Collection of Judaism, Art and Archaeology; A Glimpse into the Past, Terebetsky Collection, objects from the ancient Near East; Reality/Illusion, children's exhibition dealing with visual illusions in culture and art; Towers of Spies, the tower shaped tradition in Hava's spidexboxes; Metaphors and Allegories, Superstudio Firenze; Art for Humour's Sake, humour in contemporary art; Opening Exhibition: Old Gods and Young Heroes, collection of Maya ceramics; Special Exhibit: Toys and Games of the Ancient World (Rockefeller); Special Exhibit: Colour (Paley Centre, next to Rockefeller); Special Exhibit: Adornment of a Jewish Bride (tradition of Herat, Afghanistan); Special Exhibit: Gifts to Eilat; Special Exhibit: The Hittite Seal, a 3,500-year-old seal; Thronos Laga Cax in Bronze, from Samaria 6th-4th cen. BCE; Special Exhibit: New Shekel Coin and Ancient Jewish Prototype; Special Exhibit: Ezra Oriens: Sculpture in the Himalaya, photographic documentation Special Exhibit: Israel Museum Awards 1982. Opening Exhibit: Statements in Colour, Contemporary Photography.

Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5. At 11: Guided tour in English, 3.30. Special guided tour, Archaeology Collection, 3.30. "The Circus", Charlie Chaplin film.

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2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Brodman Reception Centre, Sherman Building, Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.

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3.15 Citizenship 7-9 8.35 English 6 9.00 Language and Communication 3-5 9.35 Science 5-6 10.10 English 7 10.30 Programs for Kindergarten 11.00 Math/Geometry 6 11.15 English 5 11.35 Geography 7-9 English 8 12.30 Literature 13.05 High School Science 15.00 Programs for Kindergarten: English 5-6; Math 5-6; Paper in Art (repeats) 16.00 Pincodes 16.30 To Sing — with poet Yehuda Amichai.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.55 3, 4, 5 — Lag Ba'Omer
17.55 The Enchanted Castle. Part 1 of a 6-part series based on the book by Edith Nesbit. Three children on holiday meet a sleeping prince.

18.20 Harold Lloyd — comic excerpts from Harold Lloyd's films
ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News Roundup
18.32 Sport
19.27 Programme Trailer
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.03 Get Out of It — TV game

ON THE AIR

6.11 Musical Clock
7.07 (stereo) Morning Music — Mozart: Lucio Silva Overture; Poulenc: Flute Sonata; Diabelli: 3 Pieces for Piano and Guitar; Grieg: 3 Songs; Telemann: Trumpet Concerto (Maurice Andrieu)
8.05 (stereo) Morning Concert — Alf

Beethoven: Romance No.2 in F Major (Zakerman); Trio, Op.70, No.1, (Vidom Trio); Symphony No.9 Choral (Seiji Ozawa)
10.05 (stereo) Bach's Secular Cantatas
11.00 Sephardi songs
11.15 Elementary School Broadcasts
12.30 Second Look — news commentary and analysis
22.15 Oppenheimer. Part 2 of 7-part series about J. Robert Oppenheimer, American nuclear physicist and "father" of the atomic bomb. Starring Jack Lemmon and Sam Waterston
23.05 This Is the Time — Ron Evron's interview and entertainment hour
23.55 News
JORDAN TV (unofficially):
17.50 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.25 (UTV 3) Little House on the Prairie 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew
20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 M.A.S.H.
21.10 Brook Report 22.00 News in English
22.15 Cassie and Company

Second Programme
6.12 Gymnastics
6.22 Agricultural Broadcasts
6.40 Editorial Review
6.54 Green Light — drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning — news magazine
8.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12.05 Road Safety Corner
12.30 Law and Justice Magazine
13.00 Midday — music, news commentary
14.10 In a Minor Tone — with Ehud Manor
16.10 From Here to There — immigration matters
17.10 Health and Medicine Magazine
18.07 Of Men and Figures — Economics Magazine
18.47 Bible Reading — Psalms 34
19.00 Today — people and events in the news
19.45 Sports Magazine
20.10 Sabbath songs
20.15 Literary Magazine
23.05 The Second Half — women's magazine

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

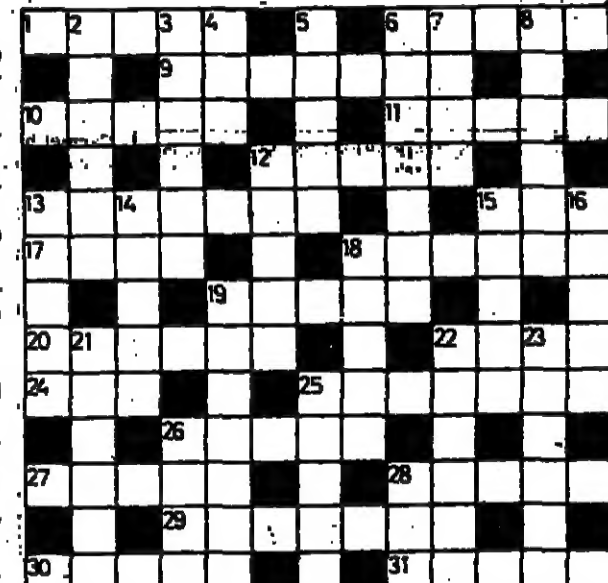
ACROSS

- 1 Spare weapon? (5)
- 6 Dodge work to go skiing on a great day (5)
- 9 Continuing being a porter (5, 2)
- 10 Quick with the pudding (5)
- 11 So Leo can be free (5)
- 12 Hit the nail (5)
- 13 For a change of address, Val goes to Rome, possibly (7)
- 15 Time of doubt? (3)
- 17 Novel mask material (4)
- 18 Figure a reason out for part of a contract (6)
- 19 Right name (5)
- 20 It's odd, but mostly even (6)
- 22 Scottish musical instrument? (4)
- 23 Aristocratic traitor? (3)
- 25 Like a movie queen (7)
- 26 Eat some scones very noisily (5)
- 27 She spills some shandies (5)
- 28 Pale as Patsy may be (5)
- 29 No particular officer (7)
- 30 Shout for the leaders? (5)
- 31 Was inclined to let out a bit of a moan (5)

DOWN

- 2 Not necessarily Gary (6)
- 3 I'm in town for the strike, maybe (6)
- 4 Person in prayer (3)
- 5 Train a monkey (5)
- 6 Apt to vanish into the water? (7)
- 7 Union group (4)
- 8 Those flaming strikers! (6)
- 12 Shelter for a taxi? (5)
- 13 One carried away with equestrianism (5)
- 14 Musical totem, possibly (5)
- 15 One is charmed to hear it (5)

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.



- 16 The old-fashioned fellows in the country (5)
- 18 Man with his face to the sea? (5)
- 19 The race trainer? (7)
- 21 Generous when a girl has a whip round (6)
- 22 It's played to the last note (6)
- 23 Fix so as to accelerate? (6)
- 25 Later, start trembling in wild fear (5)
- 26 One who grows wise? (4)
- 28 Drink up, mate (3)

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution

ACROSS. — 3, P-L-acc, 8, Bonus, 10, Hilly, 11, Lot, 12, P-lead, 13, Redcoat, 15, Leers, 18, Hut, 19, Serial, 21, Detroit, 22, Emir, 23, Shop, 24, To-night, 26, Sunset, 29, Lea, 31, Train, 32, Battles, 34, Ed-gar, 35, Tor, 36, Hedge, 37, Fe-w-er, 38, Ervin.

Yesterday's Easy Solution

ACROSS. — 3, Sept, 8, Prate, 10, Refer, 11, Ace, 12, Aston, 13, Antlers, 15, Pools, 18, Lob, 19, Person, 21, Janitor, 22, Thor, 23, Help, 24, Settler, 26, Bestir, 29, Red, 31, Sit-in, 32, Haggard, 34, Annoy, 35, Ire, 36, Shore, 37, Knees, 38, Armed.

DOWN

1, Crank, 2, Stellar, 4, Less, 5, Proper, 6, Tenor, 7, Cello, 9, Act, 12, Arbitrator, 14, Eon, 16, Osier, 17, Snipe, 19, Porray, 20, Stabs, 21, Joist, 23, Hedging, 24, Sinner, 25, Leg, 27, Eight, 28, Tiarra, 30, Freed, 32, Home, 33, Are.

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1 Sweep (5)
- 6 Michaelmas daisy (5)
- 9 Heathrow, for instance (7)
- 10 Military, with sound (5)
- 11 Mad (5)
- 12 Disconnect (5)
- 13 Thoroughfares (7)
- 15 Meadow (3)
- 17 Employer (4)
- 18 Emphasis (6)
- 19 Waves about (5)
- 20 Temperament (6)
- 22 Man, for instance (4)
- 24 Affirmative response (3)
- 25 Self-regard (7)
- 26 Seat (5)
- 27 Ship's crane (5)
- 28 Planet (5)
- 29 Informing (7)
- 30 At no time (5)
- 31 Postpone (5)

DOWN

- 2 Responds (6)
- 3 Royal Engineer (5)
- 4 Possessive ad. (3)
- 5 Agents (5)
- 6 Stops (7)
- 7 Celebity (4)
- 8 Banished people (5)
- 12 Shoulder width (5)
- 13 Bright (5)
- 14 Tears (5)
- 15 Property control (5)
- 16 Valuable possession (5)
- 18 Bobbin (5)
- 19 Food fried in butter (5)
- 21 Make gassy (6)
- 22 Very cold era (5)
- 23 Small (6)
- 25 Losses heat (5)
- 26 Location (4)
- 28 Finish (3)

Solutions

today's puzzle

tomorrow

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Eden Christine, 7, 9
Golden Pond 4, 6, 8, 9; Mizlachi, L'Albero Degli Zoccoli 6, 9; Orgi: First Monday

day in October; Orion: Absence of Malice, 4, 6, 8, 9; Orion: Mad Max 4, 6, 8, 9; Res: Southern Comfort; Seminar: Thousand Little Kisser 7, 9, 15; Blayney: Ha'aretz: Memphis 6, 8, 9; Cinema One: Return of the Pink Panther 7; 2001: A Space Odyssey 9; Israel Museum: The Circus 3, 30; Cinema: Juliette of the Other Side 7; Don Giovanni 9.

TEL AVIV 4, 7, 9, 15, 9, 30
Alhambra: High Risk; Ben-Yehuda: On Golden Pond; Cinema 1: Red 4, 20, 8, 15; Cinema 2: What Life is It Anyway? 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 3: First Monday in October 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 4: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 5: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 6: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 7: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 8: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 9: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 10: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 11: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 12: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 13: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 14: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 15: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 16: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 17: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 18: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 19: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 20: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 21: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; Cinema 22: The Godfather Part II 4, 7, 9, 30; 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Income of PEC up 75%

Post Financial Reporter
TEL AVIV. — PEC Israel Economic Corporation, a subsidiary of IDB Development Corp., and a member of the IDB Bankholding Group, has reported a 75 per cent increase in net income for 1981. Net income stood at \$10,837,845 or \$8.75 per share, compared with \$6,188,991, or \$4.72 per share, in 1980. Per share figures reflect a 20 per cent stock dividend distributed in January 1982.

In the year under review PEC adopted the equity method of accounting for its own and its affiliated companies. Accordingly, results for 1980 have been restated to reflect this accounting change. PEC, whose consolidated assets

almost came to \$100m. at December 31, 1981, organizes, finances and administers business enterprises located in the country or affiliated with enterprises in Israel.

PEC's principal business activities include banking, high-technology, industry, shipping, oil and construction and development. PEC owns 18 per cent of the equity of Israel Discount Bank of New York, a New York State chartered, FDIC insured bank, whose consolidated assets exceeded \$2.37 billion on December 31, 1981. For 1981, the bank earned \$15m. and as of December 31, 1981, it was ranked the 76th-largest commercial bank in the U.S. and the 15th-largest commercial bank in New York State.

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Equities trending higher

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU
TEL AVIV. — Nearly all equity indices scored modest gains yesterday in a moderately active session. Eleven securities were "buyers only," while 35 were ahead by 5% or better. There was more than a touch of volatility, as five issues were "sellers only," while 15 others were down by 5% or more. Trading turnover was nearly at the IS575m. mark.

The index-linked bond market was either unchanged or reflected small advances.

The market was characterized by what appeared to be switching from one security to another. A case in point was to be seen in the industrial group, where Alaska-Sportlife 5.0 was down by 6% while the option was 10.1% lower. The Alaska securities were recent heavy

gainers. The same was true of Elgar, among investment company shares. The registered shares were "sellers only," while the bearer stock was

came through with a 15% advance. Land development and real estate shares enjoyed a good session as prices moved ahead neatly. Solel Boneh was a 5.4% winner. Mehadran added 5%. The Caesarea shares were in top form as they advanced by more than 8% each.

Oil issues, however, stole the spotlight. Paz Oil Exploration was 9.3% higher, Fedoil was up by 15% and Naphta was "buyers only" for the second consecutive session.

Commercial Banks & Bankholding

	Closing price	Volume	Change	Change %
IDB pr	25500	1.1	+400	+1.7
IDB pr 1	2015	1.2	+10	+0.5
IDB pr 2	2015	5	+10	+0.5
IDB pr 3	2015	10	+50	+2.5
IDB pr 4	2015	10	+50	+2.5
IDB pr 5	2015	10	+50	+2.5
IDB pr 6	2015	10	+50	+2.5
IDB pr 7	2015	10	+50	+2.5
IDB pr 8	2015	10	+50	+2.5
IDB pr 9	2015	10	+50	+2.5
IDB pr 10	2015	10	+50	+2.5
Union r	13170	325.2	+5	+0.4
Union no div	4915	1.0	+5	+0.1
Union pr 1	2450	1.0	n.c.	n.c.
Union pr 2	3390	10.5	+15	+0.4
Union pr 3	1340	10.0	+20	+1.0
Union pr 4	1375	7.0	n.c.	n.c.
Union pr 5	2450	1.0	+5	+0.2
Union pr 6	2450	1.0	+5	+0.2
Union pr 7	2450	1.0	+5	+0.2
Union pr 8	2450	1.0	+5	+0.2
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00	+2.5	Agriculture prf A	5209
00	+2.5	Real Dev prf r	5323
00	+2.5	Clal Lease 0.1 R	469
00	+2.5	Clal Lease 0.5 R	530
00	+2.5	Clal Lease op A	335
00		Clal Lease op B	263
00	-3.4	Clal Lease ac 1	143.0
00	+2.5		
00		Insurance	
00	+1.1	Artych r	1370
00	+2.5	Artych op r	20360
00	+2.5	Artych ac	895
00	+1.0	Ararat 0.1 R	1210
00		Ararat 0.5 R	516
00	+2.5	Reinsurance 0.1 R	1880
00	+2.5	Reinsurance 0.5 R	934
00	+1.3	Hadar 1.0	1940
00		Hadar 3.0	774
00	+2.5	Hamach r	1792
00	-2.3	Hamach op	3020

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

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Iyar 17, 5742 • Rajab 16, 1402

Our unlikely matador

THE TIME has come to grab the bull by the horns, Deputy Premier Simcha Ehrlich suggested to the executive committee of the Liberal Party yesterday. He was referring to what he described as a concerted effort to oust Israel's civil law in favour of *halacha*, exemplified in the cabinet's decision to close El Al down on Saturdays and Jewish holidays.

Mr. Ehrlich was, and still is, opposed to such closure. Indeed he says he would scrap a whole lot of religious injunctions embodied in the last coalition agreement between the religious parties and the Likud. No matter what the political price might be.

Most Israelis are with Mr. Ehrlich. Why then, after voting in the cabinet against El Al's closure, did he agree to chair a committee which would formulate a programme to carry out the decision?

Did the Liberal leader not realize then that he was lending a helping hand to the killing of the national carrier in the name of *halacha*? Did he not realize it even after an irate Premier Begin slapped down Transport Minister Haim Corfu for proposing that the committee might come out with an alternative plan to the closure if this proved to be impractical?

MK Avraham Shapira, of the Aguda, put another justified question to Mr. Ehrlich last week: where was the deputy premier when the coalition agreement was signed and sealed?

But that is now water over the dam. Mr. Ehrlich's political opportunism may wreak havoc with his views but he continues to define the issue well: it is the interest of the state versus the *diktat of halacha*. Closure on Saturdays and holidays would be the end of El Al, indeed of any Israeli national carrier. The airline's sale to a private firm would not remove the religious objection, and even if it did the losses would not be sustainable. The closure of El Al would also mean the end of all air transportation on Saturdays and holidays, for the airport workers would not, and rightly so, consent to "serve as 'Shabbos goyim' to non-Israeli airlines. The overall result, then, would be horrendous.

The only alternative to that lies in the spiking of the ill-thought, if not unthought, cabinet decision on El Al. Let Mr. Ehrlich grab that bull by the horns.

Golan back to military rule

"THERE ARE no indications of a return to anything like the military government," said Interior (and Police) Minister Yosef Burg, commenting on the appointment of OC Northern Command Aluf Amir Drori as coordinator of government operations on the Golan.

Now Dr. Burg is an honourable man, and there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of his assurances. Unfortunately they are not assuring enough. The coordinator of civilian government operations in any area of the country should, it would seem obvious, be a civilian, and not an army officer. This is a truism that is in fact observed everywhere — except on the Golan. The Golan is, in more ways than one, *not generic*.

For on the Golan, contrary to Dr. Burg's assertion, the military government — though ostensibly abolished upon the extension of Israel's "law, jurisdiction and administration" to the area, last December — has already been brought back, through the backdoor, as it were. Aluf Drori's appointment only makes it official.

The original expectation, in official circles, was that the passage of the Golan Law would help resolve any lingering dilemma of dual loyalty in the minds of the 13,000 Golan Druse, in favour of Israel. What actually happened was that the law, instead of being welcomed, met with fierce resistance, and tilted Druse sympathies towards Syria. The last thing the Druse wanted was to be dragged into open identification with the Israeli cause. They were fearful that this would get their families across the Syrian border into trouble with Damascus.

Yet this was what the law meant, in their eyes, especially the requirement of carrying Israeli identity cards. Most of them set their faces against the acquisition of the ID cards. In this they were plainly guilty of illegality. But the government, in trying to break down the resolve of the Druse, resorted to military — and, in the view of experts, illegal — means.

Rather than prosecute the recalcitrants, as it was fully authorized, the government chose to call in the army to blockade the Druse in their villages, and thus bend them to its will. This is how the military government was brought right back to the Golan, despite objections from Interior Ministry officials, and for no good — and legal — security reason. The result was that the once peaceful, friendly and orderly Golan has been turned into a battlefield with the native Druse population.

The amicable cooperation between the Golan Druse and the Israeli authorities which preceded the passage of the Golan Law has given way to a disturbing confrontation, as rocks are hurled, tires are burned and anti-Israeli slogans are shouted by the Druse — and wounding shots are fired in return by the Israeli guardians of law and order.

The exercise by the army of the powers vested in it on the Golan has produced some bitter complaints among the Druse. Not all of these have been found to tally with the facts. But even if only a fraction of them are strictly true, they constitute a severe indictment of the army, and of the government as a whole. The velvet glove, the Yamit experience has shown, is reserved for Jewish protesters, at least to those among them who are called "patriotic"; for the Golan Druse, as for the Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, the instrument of discipline is now the mailed fist.

Such is indeed the logic of military government; and on the Golan, despite its seeming incorporation into the civilian fabric of Israel, the actual government, despite Dr. Burg, is military, in the "classic" definition of the term.

WITH INDICATIONS that Moscow may be providing new assurances of support, Syria appears to be readying itself for a military confrontation with Israel. Such a conflict could be triggered by an Israeli invasion of South Lebanon.

Syrian officials refuse to comment on any new guarantees from the Soviets, but they say that ties with Moscow continue to grow deeper and wider and that Damascus is prepared to confront any Israeli attack on Arab land with all "available capabilities."

Western diplomats say Syrian determination has grown following heightened tension in the area and high-level talks between Syrian and Soviet military officials. "Any Israeli aggression against any piece of Arab territory will be resisted with available capabilities," said Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskander Ahmed in a recent interview. This was a long-standing Syrian position, he said, and remained in full force.

Western diplomats say Syria has moved elements from two armoured brigades into Lebanon to reinforce existing units there. They say the new forces are in position near Lake Qarroun, in south-central Lebanon, along the Litani River.

SAUDI ARABIA has agreed to grant the Palestine Liberation Organization \$250 million to pay for new weapons from Soviet-bloc countries.

This decision was taken at meetings held in the Saudi capital some six weeks ago between Saudi leaders and a PLO military delegation.

The PLO delegation was led by Abu Jihad, the head of its military wing, and Abu Al-Wadi, the head of Fatah's military operations. The Saudi side was represented by its Defence Minister, Emir Sultan Bin Abd Al Aziz. King Khalid and his

PREPARING FOR A SHOWDOWN

Syria appears to be getting ready for a military confrontation with Israel, reports VINCENT SCHODOLSKI from Damascus.

The diplomats say that the Syrians appear to be preparing to thwart any Israeli military movement northward into the Bekaa valley, site of the controversial Syrian SAM-6 missiles.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has repeatedly protested against the siting of the missiles, which were moved into the Bekaa during last spring's Syrian-Israeli missile crisis, and he has hinted that Israel will remove them unless Damascus takes them out voluntarily.

"The Syrians seem to be positioning forces further south of the Bekaa than they used to," one diplomat said. He expected these forces to make up the first line

of defence against an Israeli strike. The Qarroun Lake, at the Bekaa's southern end, is near the so-called "Red Line," generally believed to be the southern-most boundary acceptable to the Israelis for Syrian military deployment in Lebanon.

It has been suggested that one reason for Israel to invade would be to secure water for its northern settlements, and experts say this would require a penetration as far north as the lake.

THE DIPLOMATS say there is a growing belief among the Damascus leadership that Israel does indeed plan to invade, not only to break the back of the Palestine Liberation

Organization but to deal a devastating blow to the 25,000-man Syrian force in the area.

Syria's position appeared to change following a recent visit to Damascus by Soviet Air Marshal Pavel Kutakhov, chief of the Soviet Air Force and deputy defence minister.

"You could detect a growing determination in the rhetoric from that time on," a Western diplomat observed.

"The Soviet guarantee is real," said another diplomat. Syrian armed forces are well equipped with sophisticated Soviet-made weapons, including an estimated 600 T-72 tanks and MIG-23 and MIG-25 fighter planes.

But Syrian MIGs have come out second best in recent clashes with U.S.-made Israeli F-16s. Two MIGs were downed on April 21 during an Israeli air raid on Palestinian positions in Lebanon.

"The Soviets don't want to see another defeat of Soviet equipment by American equipment," a diplomat said.

IT IS widely believed that Syrian President Hafez Assad will shortly make a long-awaited trip to Moscow to discuss a number of bilateral issues, including what he perceives as a threat from Israel.

A diplomat suggested that Moscow may promise quick resupply operations or pledge new political support. The Soviets, he said, may even send technical advisers to help operate the Syrian equipment should it become necessary.

Diplomatic observers say the remaining impediments include Israeli intentions regarding the SAMs in the Bekaa and nearby SAM batteries inside Syria. For military experts say that removing the Syrian missiles in the Bekaa without destroying the SAMs just inside the Syrian border would be pointless.

(United Press International)

Financing the PLO

By COLIN LEGUM / London

Foreign Minister, Prince Fahd, also met with the PLO delegation.

The negotiations for Saudi support began on March 6 when PLO leader Yasser Arafat met Prince Fahd in Riyadh. Arafat reported that while the PLO had been promised arms from Bulgaria, Hungary and East Germany, the

PLO lacked the necessary funds to pay for them.

The arms shopping list included: anti-aircraft SAM-7 and SAM-9 missiles; The GRAD ground-to-ground missiles, an improved version of the Katyusha; mobile radar equipment, and artillery pieces, 122 mm and 130 mm.

Saudi Arabia has in the past made substantial payments to the PLO to enable it to buy Soviet weapons; but it recently withheld support for military aid as a means of pressuring the PLO to give its full support to Prince Fahd's Middle East peace plan.

During the Riyadh meetings, the

PLO delegation also asked for Saudi intervention with Syria to ease up on the restrictions imposed by its forces in Lebanon to prevent Palestinian operations against Israel.

According to PLO sources, the Saudis are reported to have promised to do their "utmost" to persuade the Syrian leadership to relax their control over Palestinian operations across Israel's borders.

The author is a London-based journalist who specializes in African and Middle East affairs.

READERS' LETTERS

BOOK BANNING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In The Jerusalem Post of May 5, Doris Copperman wonders why I rushed into print about book banning on the West Bank (libelling the State of Israel) without first making an effort to check the facts. Well, I did check the facts.

The facts are that, on December 26, 1976, the IDF did indeed issue a military order banning 1,123 books including, among many others, Walter Laqueur's *Communism in the Middle East*, Alan Morehead's *White Nile and Blue Nile*, works by Naguib Mahfouz, Tewfik el Hakim, etc.

That order is now described by the IDF as a "mistake," which was quickly corrected. It would have been easier to believe that this was indeed so had the true "unmistaken" list of banned books not been zealously guarded until now as a military secret, but had instead been published in the *Official Gazette*.

We are now asked to believe that the mistake occurred when a list of "good" or "permitted" books was inadvertently placed in the wrong file and included in an order banning "bad" books published by the PLO, and other inflammatory material. If so, someone must have worked very hard to make the mistake, for the 1,123 books on that order are listed alphabetically, mixing the good with the bad, and not as two separate, consecutive lists. Moreover, someone very senior actually signed that order, undoubtedly without reading it or without reflection, thus making it into law. One shudders at the thought that, among the many thousands of military orders on the West Bank issued without parliamentary control, orders against which there is often no possibility of appeal, there might be other "mistakes" that have not been corrected. It seems easy, on the West Bank, to legislate, easy to allow and easy to forbid. All one needs, apparently, is a stencil machine.

The adverse publicity in Israel and abroad has now at least induced the authorities to make available to

the press the true "unmistaken" list of banned books which until now has been kept secret, like some extra special military installation. This is a step forward. The new index of some 1,100 banned books includes the obvious Nazi and Arab hate literature against Israel and against Jews, as well as a fairly large number of polemical books on politics, history, geography and economics, and literature and poetry that one would prohibit only if one hoped to impose total conformity by blocking all discussion.

Israeli Arab poets are the special *bête noire* of the censors. They are outlawed almost to a man; 48 are Arabic translations of books by The Jerusalem Post's Philip Gillon, Ze'ev Schiff, military correspondent of *Ha'aretz*, and the late Yigal Allon. The reason given by the censors is that while these books are okay, the introductions written by the translators are not. I have been given excerpts of these introductions. They are tendentious, occasionally inflammatory, mostly downright childish. Is this reason enough to ban these books? I doubt it.

Doris Copperman may find me overly sensitive to book banning. I probably am.

AMOS ELON

Jerusalem.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I would like to start my letter where Professor Abraham Wasserstein ended his ("Ashamed" — April 29). To me, as a Palestinian and Israeli, the issue he raises is more real and worrisome.

Ever since I became aware of the complexity of my existence, certain questions kept occupying my mind: where is the voice of those Jews who have experienced real humiliation and suffering? Where are those many Jews who still and rightly so criticize the silent bystanders to Jews' massacre? How would they stand still now while others, the Palestinians, are being humiliated and are suffering? How could those who have experienced injustice be its patrons and practise it against others? How could those who were driven out of universities shut down others' universities? And who does this? A professor of Arabic and Islamic studies?

Another set of questions also keeps cropping up. It is a well known fact that Jews, because of cultural, historical and socio-political dynamics, have produced some of the best scholars and scientists recent history has known. Without objectivity and courage as basic characteristics of high intellectual functioning, they could not have done it. What happened to that objectivity? Where is that courage?

ASHAMED

Professor Wasserstein's letter reassured me somehow after all my disappointment and pessimism. Had I heard his voice long ago, it would have done wonders for me — for all of us. However, today, while my fellow Palestinians fall innocent victims, I expect from him and others more than a letter to The Jerusalem Post so that they can be proud instead of "ashamed."

MARIAM MARI.

Are.

Sir, — Sincere thanks to Professor Wasserstein for his letter, "Ashamed," and to you for publishing it. It expressed the feelings of every decent Zionist left in our country.

ELSA STERNBERG-ROSEN
Kfar Saba.

Sir, — I do not agree with the behaviour and all the actions of our government, but I must ask Professor Wasserstein where is his sense of proportion when he puts the awful atrocities of the Nazis on the same level with certain actions of our government.

I am really ashamed that an intelligent Jew (he is a professor) is able to compare the Nazis with a Jewish government. He forgets that the Jews in Germany did not want to molest anybody, but only wanted to

live in peace. When they tried to flee Nazi-occupied Europe in order to save their lives, the Nazis prevented them from doing so and murdered them, including all my family.

In Israel, we are surrounded by hostile neighbours who want to annihilate us, although Israel is only a small state which wants to live in peace with its Arab neighbours. We are in constant danger and under these circumstances, certain actions are sometimes unfortunately taken in self-defence. I do not agree with them and Professor Wasserstein may certainly criticize them, but he may never compare them with the Nazis' atrocities.

ADOLF-MEIR FELDMAN
Kiryat Motzkin.

EL AL SABBATH FLIGHTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Rabbi Haim Druckman, M.K., says that the Sabbath is dearer than money. I suggest that all those who wish to indulge in extreme religiosity offer to make up the losses El Al will sustain if closed down on the Sabbath and holidays. A reasonable start would be for Agudat Yisrael to give back at least some of the funds they extorted to join the coalition.

ALVIN J. CAPLAN
Jerusalem.

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Accordingly, the Embassy will handle only urgent matters from Tuesday, May 11 to Friday, May 14.

The telephone numbers of the new office are:

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